

Earth.

mon

fresh every day.
 attractive.
 down elsewhere.
 New England.

es of the State.
 o Stay.

Straw—Pressed, \$8@10; loose, \$7 50
 8. SHORTS—50c per hundred. \$17 00,
 n lots; Mixed feed, 90c.
 Wool—20c per lb.; spring lamb
 17; bag lots, \$1.15.
 COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 15
 1/2222 ton lots.
 CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,
 9; bag lots, \$1.25; Buffalo, ton lots,
 17; bag lots, \$1.15.
 FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$5@25;
 spring patents, \$5@25; roller pro-
 cess, straight, \$5 00; low grade, \$4 50.
 HAY—Longue 8000; pressed \$8@12.
 HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7/4c; ox
 hides, 7/4c; bulls and stags, 6/4c.
 LIME AND CEMENT—Lime \$1 10 per
 100; cement \$1 35.
 HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5@5.50; green,
 4.50@4.00.
 GRAIN—Corn, 45c; meal, bag lots,
 1.00@1.05.
 OATS—75c, bag lots.
 BAY—50c. Rye, \$1 00. Seed bar-
 y, 75c.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.
 Corrected Aug. 10, for the Maine Farmer
 F. L. Wadsworth.
 Native fowl and chickens coming in
 freely. Veal plenty. Eggs higher.
 Beef and pork steady. No native pork
 tured. Beans in demand, higher. Spring
 peas abundant. New domestic cheese
 the market. Green peas and produce
 early.
 BEANS—Western Pea beans, \$1 00;
 F. L. Wadsworth.
 BUTTER—Local butter 14@18c. Cream-
 y, 20c.
 BUTTER—Factory, 10c; domestic, 9
 1/2c.
 EGGS—Fresh, 15c per dozen.
 LARD—Tierce, 7c; in pails, 8 1/2c.
 PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt
 pork, 7c; beef per side, 5@7 1/2c; ham,
 10c; mutton, 14c; veal, 7
 1/2c; round hog, 8c; mutton, 7@8c;
 spring lamb, 10@12c; Spring chick-
 ens, 18c.
 POTATOES—new, 50c per bush.
 NEW CARBON—1c per lb.
 TURNIPS—60c per bush.
 NEW BEETS—75c per bush.
 GREEN PEAS—50@75c per bush.
 SPRING, \$5 00@5 25; 2c; mutton, 7@8c;
 spring lamb, 10@12c; Spring chick-
 ens, 18c.
 BLACKBERRIES—10c.
 GREEN CORN—Doz. ears, 16@20c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET
 WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1898.
 Apples—Eating apples, \$3 00@3 50
 per box. Evaporated, 10@11 1/2c per lb.
 BUTTER—17c for choice family;
 factory, 18@19c.
 BEANS—Maine pea, \$1 55@1 60; Yel-
 low Eyes, \$1 45@1 50.
 CHICKENS—Maine and Vermont Factory;
 10@11c; N. Y. Factory, 8@9 1/2c.
 FLOUR—Low grades, \$3 30@3 50;
 50; St. Louis Winter Patents, \$4 50@
 50.
 FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4 50@4 75; Scaled
 shrimps, per box, \$2 00@2 25; Mackerel,
 10c; 22c 00@23 00.
 GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 44@45c; oats,
 3c; cotton seed, bag lots, \$23 00;
 cotton seed, bag lots, \$23 00; sacked
 cotton seed, \$15 00@17 00; middlings,
 car lots, \$15 00@17 00; middlings, car
 lots, \$17 00; middlings, bag lots, \$18 00.
 LARD—Per tierce, 6 1/2@6 3/4c per lb.;
 10c; 22c 00@23 00.
 POTATOES—Potatoes, new, \$1 85@
 1 90 per bbl.
 PROVISIONS—Fowl, 10@12c; chickens,
 10@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; eggs, nearby,
 15c; extra beef, \$12 25; pork backs,
 30 00, clear, \$13 00; hams, 9@9 1/2c.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Bil-
 iousness, Indigestion, Headache.
 easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

No. 42.

THESE THINGS DO!

SUBSCRIBE

For the Maine Farmer!

READ

The Maine Farmer!

ADVERTISE

In the Maine Farmer!

PATRONIZE

Maine Farmer Advertisers!

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The cost of commercial fertilizers sold
 to farmers in the United States in 1896
 was more than \$37,000,000.

Half a million dollars are expended
 annually in newspaper advertising in
 poultry and poultry supplies.

The stock of butter in the freezer is
 less than last year which points to a
 good market through the winter.

The largest mass of pure rock salt to
 the world lies under the Province of
 Galicia, Hungary. It is 350 miles long,
 30 broad, and 250 feet in thickness.

Reports from the various Vermont
 creameries give the payment for the
 June make of butter at seventeen to
 eighteen cents net to the patrons. An
 encouraging showing.

J. Merrill Lord of N. Pownancefield has
 a number of wealthy trees which have
 been set eight years and now every one
 of them is so loaded with apples that it
 has to be thoroughly propped and not
 withstanding the prope many of the ap-
 ples will have to be picked off at once to
 prevent injury to the trees.

I would like to call attention of the
 readers of the Farmer to a very impor-
 tant article upon the "The Farmer's
 Garden." Mr. Pope, his father and
 grandfather before him, have always had
 one of the best vegetable gardens to be
 found upon any farm in the State and
 for many years it has excited the admira-
 tion of all who have seen it.

Prices for good cattle tend steadily
 and surely upward. A season of pros-
 perity is certainly at hand for the stock-
 man. The great error in our own State
 has been—and it is a serious one—the
 animals from which to breed the desir-
 able cattle have not been kept full in
 numbers and are not now to be found in
 sufficient numbers.

Mr. McCallis of Somerset county, has
 for several years been very successful in
 sowing timothy and clover seed in the
 spring without another crop. He pre-
 pared a piece of land very thoroughly
 last fall and early this spring, while the
 frost was coming out, he sowed timothy,
 clover and red clover seed and in July he
 cut a ton and a half to the acre of clover
 and timothy.

The receipts of butter for the month
 of July in all the great markets show a
 marked falling off in quantity from last
 year. The output of the creameries is
 fully ten per cent. less than a year ago.
 The result of this shortage is just what
 would be expected, a steady and firm
 advance in price all along the line. The
 butter making business has a most en-
 couraging outlook.

In Palmyra and some adjoining towns
 a good deal of sweet corn is produced for
 the factory and by many of the farmers it
 is raised at a very fair profit for they re-
 ceive fifty dollars and more per acre in the
 average season and the corn fodder is of
 considerable value. If farmers living
 within proper distance of the factory
 would rotate oats, clover and sweet corn
 the result would prove very satisfactory.
 There is nothing else so good for a corn
 crop as to turn under a good clover seed.
 If only the best of the corn is picked for
 the factory and the rest, with the fodder,
 put into the silo it will make excellent
 feed for the cows.

The grand central idea that calls for a
 fair we fear is not grasped in many cases
 by some of the men into whose hands
 the conduct of its work is consigned. A
 fair is not held for the purpose of pay-
 ing out premiums to exhibitors. It is
 held for the purpose of having a
 good time. It is not justified on the
 ground of furnishing entertainment to a
 crowd. The fundamental principle is
 educational. Agricultural fairs sup-
 ported by all departments of agricul-
 tural effort. On no other ground is the
 payment of money in and for such an
 institution justifiable.

Mr. Furbush of Palmyra, is farming
 upon a scale that should produce a very
 handsome profit. He has a herd of
 about fifty cows, mostly thoroughbred
 or high grade Holsteins. Their feed is
 very carefully looked after and they re-
 ceive the greater part of the year they receive

a heavy grain ration and the flow of
 milk is very satisfactory. He recently
 slaughtered a Holstein bull which had
 stood at the head of this herd for a num-
 ber of years and the monstrous animal
 weighed over 2,700 pounds and dressed
 over 1,900. The two-year-old bull which
 has taken his place is one of the best to
 be found in the State. Mr. Furbush has
 three barns to shelter his cows, horses
 and immense crops; one of these barns
 is 40x160 feet.

THE CORN CROP.

Since our review of the outlook on
 the farm two weeks ago the weather
 conditions have been especially favor-
 able for corn, and during this time this
 crop has been making rapid strides of
 improvement. Corn delights in hot
 weather. The timely rains have been
 just enough to tide the crop along with-
 out unduly cooling the soil by satura-
 tion, and this with the prevailing heat
 has been all that was wanted to push
 the crop to rapid advancement. The
 stand was somewhat irregular but these
 favorable conditions are doing much to
 repair its defects. The growth of stalk
 is not so rank as some years but the
 conditions for earing are all that can be
 desired. The prospect at this time is
 that the crop of sweet corn for the can-
 neries will be especially heavy and all
 the factories can handle. The yellow
 corn also promises to be heavy in grain
 in proportion to stalk though not up to
 our best years in yield to the acre.

RAISING BEEF CATTLE IN MAINE.

Many farmers are fully awake to the
 fact that in the future beef production
 is sure to be a paying business in the
 Pine Tree State.

In some counties there are many
 farmers who already have a good num-
 ber of grade or thoroughbred Hereford
 calves or young steers and all of them
 seem anxious to obtain more. It is
 very difficult to find a good pair of well-
 matched Hereford calves for sale and
 when you do the price is very high.

Every one who has made any investi-
 gation at all of the conditions of cattle
 raising in this country has reached the
 conclusion that the price of cattle in the
 future must be very satisfactory to the
 producer.

When wheat began to rise in price we
 heard many express a dissatisfaction at
 being obliged to pay more for their
 flour and argue that higher priced wheat
 could not help Maine as we raise so lit-
 tle. But that is a wrong conclusion to
 reach. When the price of wheat went
 down the price of cattle soon followed
 as millions of acres in this country and
 Great Britain as well, which had been
 used to produce wheat were changed to
 the production of cattle and now that
 wheat is again bringing a reasonable
 price millions of acres used to raise feed
 for cattle have been and will be used to
 produce wheat.

All kinds of industry are so intimately
 connected that no one can be prosperous
 without adding to the prosperity of the
 rest, and no one can be depressed with-
 out depressing the others.

There is no probability whatever that
 beef raising in this country will increase
 as rapidly as the increase in population;
 and cattle raising has a very encourag-
 ing look for the Maine producer.

SHEEP IN ORCHARDS.

Some men have reached excellent re-
 sults by keeping sheep in the orchard,
 but there is a wrong and a right way of
 doing this.

Mr. Smiley of Vassalboro has received a
 good income for many years from a
 small orchard of not more than three
 acres. His success in raising apples has
 been a good deal of surprise to his
 neighbors, but the secret is that he has
 kept his orchards in a good condition
 with sheep, by connecting with the
 orchard a pasture and putting in as
 many sheep as the pasture and orchard
 combined will support and is sure that
 the sheep stay in the orchard during the
 night. In that way they are constantly
 bringing from the pasture to the orchard.

To suppose that pasturing the orchard
 with only sheep enough to flourish upon
 what grass it affords will be of any
 benefit is a mistake. An excellent plan
 is to put into the orchard twice or three
 times as many sheep as can thrive upon
 the grass which it affords and supply
 them with a sufficient quantity of other
 feed to keep them in good condition.
 Bran or cotton seed meal is a good feed
 for this purpose.

The sheep should be supplied with an
 abundance of water, not only for the
 benefit of the sheep but for the protec-
 tion of the trees, as with insufficient
 water they are liable to gnaw the bark
 and injure the trees.

THOROUGHBREDS SIRE.

We wish to call the attention of farm-
 ers to the great importance of using
 thoroughbred sires with their herds and
 flocks.

We saw not long since a large herd of
 grade Durham cows kept for producing
 milk and at the head of the herd stood
 a mongrel with nothing to recommend
 him whatever. If in his place had stood
 a thoroughbred Hereford, every male
 calf would have been worth at least ten

dollars more adding a considerable
 amount to the income of the herd. The
 thoroughbred stamps his good qualities
 upon his offspring in a manner that a
 mongrel can and yet there appears a
 great difference among many farmers
 in regard to the bull or ram which they
 use. They seem to think it economy to
 pay as little for one of these important
 animals as possible, when the more ex-
 pensive thoroughbred would pay for him-
 self in one year.

The writer purchased last year a thor-
 oughbred Shropshire ram to put with
 only about thirty sheep and it must be
 evident to any one who sees the lambs
 resulting from that combination and
 compares them with the lambs in an-
 other flock with a mongrel at its head
 that the Shropshire has paid for itself
 in one season.

Better stock should be the watchword
 of every farmer and then there must be
 a balance on the right side of the ac-
 count.

BETTER CARE OF THE ORCHARD.

The farmers of Maine cannot be urged
 too strongly to give that care and at-
 tention to the orchard which it so much
 needs. The present and immediate past
 have been discouraging in different ways,
 and yet there is a bright future and a
 sure prospect of success in raising apples
 in Maine. But this business, like many
 others, requires a new treatment, more
 thought and more care than in years gone
 by.

The orchard must be tilled, enriched,
 trimmed and sprayed, but in what way
 we should begin with the old orchards
 may be a question not fully settled. In
 some way the soil must be broken, and
 many have had admirable results by
 using the hog instead of the plough.

With a sufficient number of hogs in
 the orchard, the soil will be destroyed
 and the ground left in good shape for
 the application of some fertilizer. The
 old orchard should be trimmed more
 simply; take out the dead wood,
 and the head of the tree sufficiently re-
 duced to enable the body to support it.

There has been much discussion about
 the failure of the apple crop this year.
 Many contend that it is owing to the
 weather during the blossoming season,
 and this for most men seems a very satis-
 factory conclusion, as that being the rea-
 son it could not be helped and no one is
 to blame. But we are too apt to ac-
 cept the real cause in our own neglect.

If you visit the orchards to-day and
 investigate their condition, you will find
 in a great many cases, trees which have
 had a little better opportunity in life,
 trees which have been in some way a
 little more enriched than others about
 them, well loaded with fruit, you will
 find many trees with no apples and one
 close by them, which blossomed at the
 same time and necessarily had the same
 kind of weather well supplied with fruit.
 How can this be if the reason that the
 apples did not set on the other trees was
 owing to the rain? The failure could
 have been partially avoided at least, if
 the trees had been kept in a vigorous
 condition.

The great crop two years ago reduced
 largely the vitality of the trees and it
 will take several years for them to fully
 recover. Those trees which have been
 properly cared for in the past, feel the
 weakening of the abundant crop less
 and will recover sooner. In fact, it has
 been demonstrated that if the soil is made
 rich enough, and by sufficient spraying,
 the foliage is kept in a healthy condition,
 some trees at least will bear every year.

Let us not be too easily discouraged,
 nor too willing to lay every thing to the
 weather, but see if there is not a remedy
 that we can apply. If the farmer does
 not wish to make use of hogs in his old
 orchard, why not try mulching, and when
 there was ever a better time to begin
 this than the present?

One farmer who has been successful
 with a large orchard for many years has
 used a great deal of swale hay to mulch
 his trees at a cost of about \$4 a ton for
 the hay when in the orchard. Some
 farmers this season have sold the best
 of hay for \$4 a ton, taken out of the
 field; this to the orchard would be worth
 a great deal more than the swale hay.
 But most farmers have a still cheaper
 grade that could be used to good effect
 in the orchard. If muriate of potash
 and ground bone or wood ashes could be
 used and then well covered with mulch-
 ing it must have a good effect upon the
 tree.

Every year produces more and more
 evidence that the orchard must be
 sprayed, and that the farmer cannot afford
 to neglect it. There never was a year
 when spraying would have paid better
 than the season just passed.

The fungus growth, the codling moth
 and many small insects are always tend-
 ing to destroy the tree and its fruit, and
 every year there is need of a generous
 application of the Bordeaux mixture
 and Paris green, and during last Spring,
 in addition to the other pests, the cater-
 pillar appeared in countless numbers
 causing vast injury to the orchards, but
 this injury would have been reduced to
 a minimum with sufficient spraying.

The old orchard should by no means
 be given up and every effort should be
 used to put it in a profitable condition.
 With the young orchard recently set or
 to be set there is no question in regard
 to the treatment required.

The ground should be ploughed and
 thoroughly cultivated not once, twice
 or thrice, but many times.

The most of us do not begin to realize
 the great importance of tillage. There is
 plant food enough in almost any soil
 to produce an abundant crop for the
 next fifty years; the only trouble is, it is
 not available, but the plough cultivator
 and spring tooth harrow will make this
 food available cheaper than we can sup-
 ply it with commercial fertilizers.

The writer had a good opportunity
 not many days ago of observing the effect
 of tillage upon a young orchard. There
 were two orchards only separated by a
 stone wall and upon land which appeared
 to be the same; the one orchard was set
 twenty years ago and kept in grass,
 while the other set ten years ago had
 been thoroughly tilled though a large
 crop had been raised and removed from
 the ground every year.

The trees in both these orchards were
 very pleasing to look upon; they were
 wonderfully healthy with bodies clean
 and vigorous, but the tillage had enabled
 one of these to accomplish as much as
 the other in half the time.

Both these orchards had for several
 years been sprayed at least three times
 each season. They are in the hands of
 Mr. Lord of York Co., a very intelligent
 and progressive farmer and no one will
 hear him complain that orchards don't
 pay.

The following article taken from
 Hoard's Dairyman deserves more than
 a passing notice. It not only explains
 why the corn fodder should be put in the
 silo instead of drying in the field but
 it also calls attention to the necessity of
 securing the hay in good season. It has
 been proven by careful experiments at
 the Maine Station that early cut hay is
 worth much more to feed than that
 which has nearly or quite ripened in the
 field and this agrees with the experience
 of most farmers. The crop was so
 abundant this year that many could not
 secure it as early as they wished but
 some were very indifferent in the matter
 and did not begin haying until it should
 have been all in the barn.

Why Ensilage is Digestible.
 Science is just beginning to throw
 light on the reasons why ensilage gives
 better results, in feeding, than the same
 kind of fodder when dried. A German
 scientist has shown that the nutritive

effect of fodder is modified by the "ease
 of digestion." If a large amount of dry,
 tough, woody material is present in the
 food, the labor of digestion is increased;
 the energy used in working over this
 material, while in the digestive tract, is
 just so much taken from the "produc-
 tive" energies of the animal. The ensil-
 age is easily reduced to a fine condition
 with little labor, while much hard work
 is needed to bring the same amount of
 dry food material into an available form.
 —Rural New Yorker.

Now if the above explanation be true,
 and experience teaches that it is, what
 are those farmers thinking about who
 cut their hay in this "dry, tough, woody"
 state? The present summer, we have
 seen hundreds of meadows where the
 owners have robbed their hay of at least
 fifty per cent. of its value for milk by
 cutting it too late. A dairyman shows
 his knowledge and ability by the way he
 prepares the food for his cows.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

We are surprised to note while riding
 through the country, how few of our
 farmers have a good, large garden from
 which to draw supplies for the table from
 early spring until late fall, and I am im-
 pended to write and urge our people to
 spend a little more time in this direction.
 Even when looked upon from a financial
 standpoint it is a grand investment, and
 more comfort and pleasure can be
 derived from a well ordered garden than
 from all the rest of the farm.

A boy who has never possessed and
 cultivated a corner of a garden as his
 own property has been cheated of half
 his birthright, and will miss its influence
 all his life. When our city neighbor
 wishes to make a particularly attractive
 man he makes a list of vegetables that
 shall exhaust the resources of his mar-
 ketman and levy a tax on the producer
 in the far south and the proprietor of
 forcing houses nearer home. If he seeks
 a summer home one of his first demands
 is a good supply of fresh vegetables and
 fruits, which he knows far surpass in
 quality his high-priced winter luxuries.
 These delicacies the farmer may have in
 perfection through a large part of the
 year if he is willing to pay the compara-
 tively small price required in their culti-
 vation.

The statement was made some years
 ago by a writer in one of our agricultural
 papers that farmers, although situated
 so that they are able to set the best table
 in the land, are the poorest fed people in
 the world. There has no doubt been a
 great change within a few years, but
 there is still too much truth in the asser-
 tion. With facilities for supplying the
 table with a varied diet of fresh vegeta-
 bles and fruit, too few of them take ad-
 vantage of this privilege and many are
 satisfied to live as did their ancestors,
 unimproved of the repeated assertions of
 the family physician, that if we desire a
 sound body and a clear brain, vegetables
 and fruit should be substituted for much
 of the cloying and indigestible food fre-
 quently used. The farmer has no right
 to confine his family to an unpalatable,
 unwholesome monotony, and he knows,
 or ought to know, that corn bread and
 fat meat, fried doughnuts and mince pies
 are not conducive to good health in hot
 weather. If the farmer can be shown
 that he can supply a better, healthier
 fare for his table, much cheaper than in
 any other way, he might be induced to
 make the effort. Where nearly all the
 labor must be performed with the spade
 and hoe, there is very little encourage-
 ment in trying to raise the proper
 amount of vegetables and fruit. The
 labor of planting and weeding the little
 garden that supplies a few peas, beans,
 etc., for the farmer's table is frequently
 considered quite a tax, as the work must
 be performed when the farm work is
 pressing, and the returns are often rather
 meagre. With proper management a
 small amount of labor will give a good
 variety throughout the year.

In place of the "seven by nine" patch
 where all the labor must be done by
 hand, one-fourth or one-half an acre
 must be laid out with straight rows at
 least 100 feet long, and nearly all the
 work done with the horse. Those who
 have never pursued this plan will be
 surprised to find how easy it is to care
 for the garden and how cheaply a large
 supply of these luxuries can be fur-
 nished. The time and money here ex-
 pended will give better returns than on
 any other part of the farm.

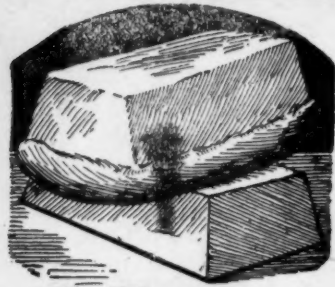
The practice of canning fruit for win-
 ter use is now quite universal, yet few
 practice preserving vegetables in the
 same way. Rhubarb, asparagus, celery,
 tomatoes and string beans can be pre-
 served with ease, and some parties are
 able to keep sweet corn and peas in glass
 jars without trouble. In planning for a
 garden enough of the varieties named
 above should be planted to furnish the
 family all that is needed while fresh, and
 have a good surplus to preserve for late
 winter use, when there is a dearth of
 fresh vegetables. For a family of six or
 eight persons one-fourth of an acre, if
 well cared for, will give a good supply of
 vegetables throughout the year.

In selecting a site for the garden,
 choose a light, sloping to the south
 if such can be found, near the buildings.
 Should it be necessary to locate on a clay
 soil, be sure and have it properly drained
 so that it may be worked early in the
 spring. Plow deep and manure heavily
 for a few years; many vegetables will
 prove a failure unless well fed. A deep,
 rich soil also suffers less from a drought.
 The garden can be marked out in rows
 about 3 1/2 feet apart, except where the
 smaller vegetables are planted, which
 may be nearer, giving only space enough
 to work with horse and cultivator. Do
 not plant too large a plot of one variety,
 of such vegetables as corn, beans and
 peas at one time, but plan to have a suc-
 cession. Remember that two weeks' dif-
 ference in the planting of corn in the early
 spring will make but little difference in
 the time of ripening in September, and
 the same is true of peas. Therefore, in
 planting the same variety for a succession,
 there must be a much longer time
 between the planting than is wanted in
 the ripening. Decide early upon what
 you wish to plant. Make out a list of
 the seeds wanted and send to some re-
 liable seedman who will forward them to
 you by mail or express.

Do not be tempted to invest too much
 in high priced novelties, as the larger
 part of these will prove no better than
 the old standards. It is a good plan to
 sprout the small seeds that are slow in
 germinating, such as celery, parsnips
 and carrots, before planting. Pour on
 water quite warm and keep in a warm
 place for twenty-four hours, then mix
 with some moist soil and keep warm un-
 til sprouted, and plant at once. Planted
 in this way the seed is not so likely to
 rot and there is a gain of a week or
 more. Seeds like the cucumber and
 melon are more sure to grow and will
 come up much sooner if taken between
 the thumb and finger and pushed into
 the soil, germ down, instead of dropping
 and covering with the hoe, the usual
 method.

I need not give a detailed account of
 the culture of the different vegetables
 which are commonly grown in the gar-
 den, but would call attention to a few
 which are generally neglected.
 The asparagus leads the list as it
 gives a rich nourishing food so early in
 the season and when properly served,
 is unequalled by any other vegetable
 when one has acquired a taste for it.
 It requires a little extra care to make
 and set a bed, but when once prepared it
 will last a life-time. The plants must
 be set deep, therefore plow deep and

make the ground very rich. Set the
 crowns six or eight inches below the
 level of the ground, covering slightly at
 first and draw in the soil as the growth
 increases. Would advise purchasing the
 plants of some nursery man,



A Generous Loaf

seems a matter of course when you use Rob Roy Flour. A generous flour—full of nutrition and all the qualities that produce light, wholesome, sweet-tasting bread, biscuits and rolls. None but a very poor cook could get any but the best results from using

ROB ROY FLOUR

Milled from the finest quality winter wheat by the latest and best process in the finest of modern mills. Ask for it when next you're out of flour. Sold everywhere. W. A. COOKS, Coldwater, Mich.

To Farmers Who Wish To Realize Dollars.

Editor Maine Farmer: I now own nearly one thousand thoroughbred and grade Shropshire sheep which I wish to scatter all over the State of Maine, as I believe this breed is the best adapted to our wants.

They are of large size, far exceeding the Southdowns or Merinos, with heavy fleeces of good grade wool, and perfect shape for valuable mutton. As breeders they stand at the head, being sure lamb raisers. If bred when both male and female are fat and thriving, twin lambs are the sure result. As mothers, no breed of sheep surpasses the Shropshires.

To enable farmers in the State of Maine to start flocks of full bloods, I wish to advertise through your valuable paper, "The old reliable Maine Farmer," a novel way to enable those wishing to start full blood flocks of sheep, to do so with as little cost as possible. To give Maine farmers an idea, so they will not call my prices "Jew prices," I wish to state that Merrill & Libby purchased for me in Michigan a band of thoroughbred Recorded Shropshires, 156 in number, at \$12 per head; it cost fifty cents per head freight, to ship them to Waterville; 70 of this flock were bucks and buck lambs, two have died. During the winter I have raised 100 lambs from 80 ewes, all of which I have recorded; the balance of the sheep are half bloods, well marked, with black faces.

The thoroughbreds were sheared April 1st, and clipped 11 lbs. of choice wool. I will sell in pairs, one buck and ewe to be shipped September 1st, in suitable crates, to any party ordering same on or before that date, sheep to be crated and shipped F. O. B., no sheep to be over five years old, with registry papers sent by mail with book of instructions for future registration, the following described sheep and lambs:

One best year old buck, with ewe, 150 lbs. each, price, \$30 a pair.
One best year old buck, with ewe, 125 lbs. each, price, \$25 a pair.
One best year old buck or lamb, with year old ewe or lamb, 100 lbs., 20.
One half blood buck lamb, 1 half blood ewe lamb, 100 lbs., \$15 a pair.
One half blood buck lamb, 1 half blood ewe lamb, 90 lbs., \$10 a pair.
The above sheep and lambs to be all of fine form and perfect.
Each crate of sheep to be accompanied by certificates of sworn weigher. Correspondence solicited.

H. I. LIBBY
WATERVILLE, ME.

Augusta Safe Deposit AND TRUST CO.

Opera House Block, Augusta, Me.

TRUSTEES.
J. MANCHESTER HAYES, PRES.
EDWIN C. BURLINGAME, NATHAN W. COLE,
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Deposits Received Subject to Check and INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES. In Savings Department, interest paid QUARTERLY at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Deposits, remaining THREE MONTHS or more. Interest computed from 1st and 15th of each month.

All Deposits Subject to Check and Strictly Confidential. High Grade Bonds and Investment Securities Bought and Sold. Burglar & Fire-proof Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

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Maine Farmer.

FAIRS IN 1898.

Androscoquin Valley, Canton—Sept. 27-29.
Androscoquin County, Livermore Falls—Aug. 30, Sept. 1.
Cumberland Co., Gorham—Sept. 20-23.
Bridgton Farmers' Club, Bridgton—Sept. 6-8.
Durham Agricultural, Durham—Sept. 21-22.
East Edgemoor Farmers' Club—Sept. 21-22.
Eastern State, Bangor—Aug. 2, 3.
East Somerset, Harland—Sept. 22-24.
Eden Agricultural, Salisbury Cove—Sept. 21-22.
Franklin County, Farmington—Sept. 20-22.
Gray Park, Gray—Aug. 30-Sept. 1.
Hancock County, Bluehill—Sept. 20-22.
International Exhibition, St. John, N. B.—Sept. 13-23.
Kennebec County, Readfield—Sept. 13-15.
Lincoln Co., Danville—Sept. 27-29.
Lake View Park, East Sebago—Sept. 20-21.
Maine State, Lewiston—Sept. 27-29.
North Knox, Unity—Sept. 20-22.
North Groton, Presque Isle—Sept. 13-15.
New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester—Sept. 28-29.
New Portland Agricultural, N. New Portland—Sept. 21-22.
North Franklin, Phillips—Sept. 13-15.
North Oxford, Andover—Sept. 21-22.
North Washington, Princeton—Sept. 6-8.
North Berwick Agricultural, North Berwick—Aug. 22-23.
Oxford County, Norway—Sept. 20-22.
Shelburne Valley, Cornish—Aug. 30-Sept. 1.
Rivier, Portland—Aug. 22-23.
Riverside Park Association, Bethel—Sept. 13-15.
Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond Corner—Sept. 27.
South Kennebec, So. Windsor—Sept. 27-29.
Shapleigh and Acton, Acton—Oct. 6-7.
Sagadahoc County, Foxcroft—Sept. 13-15.
Somerset County, Madison Bridge—Oct. 6-8.
West Penobscot, Exeter—Sept. 27-29.
West Oxford, Fryeburg—Sept. 27-29.
Waldo and Penobscot, Moose—Sept. 13-15.
Washington County, Kennebunk—Sept. 13-15.
Washington County, Machias—Sept. 20-21.
West Washington, Cherry Hill—Sept. 14-15.
York County, Saco—Aug. 30, Sept. 2.

INTERESTING COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

While our wonderful export trade in the fiscal year just ended has attracted much attention, the most interesting, and really wonderful feature of it has been, in some degree at least, overlooked. While our exportations of agricultural products during the year have been wonderful, surpassing in value those of any preceding year in the history of the country, and thus attracting universal attention, the exportation of manufactures is, when considered in detail, equally interesting upon the general commerce and prosperity, both present and future, of the nation.

The exportation of domestic manufactures in the fiscal year 1898 is set down by the records of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at \$288,871,449, which is nearly twelve millions of dollars greater than any preceding year in the history of the country. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that the imports of manufactures during the year were abnormally small. In addition to this it is reasonable to suppose that the purchases of manufactures by the people of this country in the prosperous year just ended were unusually great, both by reason of the increased earnings and the further fact that during several preceding years their purchases in these lines had, because of the financial depression, been light. For these two reasons, the smallness of importations of manufactures and the probable increased consumption of manufactures by our own people, it is reasonable to suppose that the home demand upon our own manufacturers was unusually great, thus reducing, to some extent, the attention which they had formerly been able to give to an invasion of foreign markets. In addition to this, it had been feared by some that the increased custom rates adopted a year ago would result in a reduction of the purchases of our goods by citizens of other nations, but this expectation was not realized.

In view of these facts the large exportation of manufactures in the year just ended is, to say the least, a very notable feature of the commerce of this remarkable year. The total exportation of manufactures for the year, as already indicated, is \$288,871,449, which is more than double that of a decade ago, almost three times as much as that of 1880, more than four times as much as in 1870, and seven times as much as in 1860. How much the Centennial Exhibition had to do with awakening a taste throughout the world for our manufactures and products which were there exhibited would be difficult to say, but it is an interesting fact at least that in that year (1876) the exportation of manufactures, for the first time, touched the one hundred million dollar line and since that time has gone steadily forward until in 1898 it reached \$288,871,449, or nearly twelve million dollars more than in any preceding year.

What are the manufactured articles which we have so freely exported, and who have been their purchasers? To answer these in detail would occupy much space for they include almost every variety of article that could be imagined and go to every part of the world.

Of agricultural implements the exportations of the fiscal year 1898 were \$7,000,732, against \$2,645,187 in 1888. They went to Great Britain, France, Germany, British North America, Central and South America, British East India and Australia, other parts of Asia and Oceania, and even to Africa, while the great grain fields of Russia also drew largely upon our manufacturers in this line. Our cars for street and steam railways went to all parts of Europe, China, Japan and East India, to Brazil, Cuba, to Central America, Hawaii, Mexico and Africa, the value of this class of exportations for the year amounting to \$5,424,419. Our cotton goods went to every part of the world, China, British North America, South America and Oceania being the largest purchasers, the total exports of cotton manufactures for the year being \$1,024,092, against \$600,277 in 1890. People in Africa, China, British East India, Cuba, British Australia, Japan and Mexico, as well as all parts of Europe, are riding our bicycles, the exportation for the year being \$6,846,529, against less than two million dollars in the fiscal year 1890.

Our exportation of copper and manufactures thereof has increased enormously in the past few years, being \$33,190,872 in the fiscal year just ended, against \$3,812,798 in 1888. Of refined mineral oils the exportation during the year amounted to \$51,782,316 in value, against \$47,042,400 in 1888. The value of the

year's exportation of oil is slightly less than that of the preceding year, which was \$56,485,185, but this is due altogether to a reduction in price, the number of gallons exported being 55 millions greater than in the preceding year.

Every part of the world accepted and used our illuminating oil, more than 12 million gallons going to Africa, 20 million to British Australia, 44 million to China, and 53 millions to Japan. The largest article or class of articles included in the list of exports of manufactures is "manufactures of iron and steel." The value of this single class of exports in 1898 was \$70,397,527, against \$30,100,482 in 1893, and \$17,703,034 in 1888, thus showing an increase of 300 per cent. in ten years, while curiously there has been a corresponding decrease in the importations of manufactures of iron and steel, which fell from \$48,992,737 in 1888 to \$12,615,033 in 1898.

The following table includes the more important articles of domestic manufacture exported in the fiscal year 1898, compared with those of 1888:

Articles Exported.	1898.	1888.
Starch.....	\$1,850,253	\$202,932
Flax.....	2,557,465	1,391,216
Textile manufactures.....	2,770,803	714,514
Instrument.....	3,424,419	2,243,756
Cars, carriages, etc.....	4,359,834	1,255,028
Fertilizers.....	4,818,493	3,578,457
Paper.....	4,494,054	1,078,561
Paraffine and paraffine wax.....	6,030,292	2,168,242
Cycles and parts of agricultural implements.....	7,646,529	2,646,187
Chemicals.....	6,800,732	2,646,187
Dyes and drugs.....	9,441,763	5,933,972
Cotton.....	17,024,092	10,013,189
Woolen goods.....	21,133,640	9,583,411
Copper and manufactures.....	32,180,872	3,812,798
Mineral oil, refined.....	51,782,316	47,042,400
Iron and manufactures.....	70,397,527	17,703,034

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Chop Talk. "Papa's milk is full of business all the time." "How does that trouble you?" "Well, when Harry asked him for me he said: 'Yes, take her along, and if she isn't up to our advertisement bring her back and exchange her.'"

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and the blood is poor. Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

A Family Safeguard. You can save doctor's bills, much suffering, preserve your health by having constantly on hand a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Syrup. It is a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and all diseases leading to Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

A Little Lesson to one of the boys at the Deaf and Dumb School at Home, yesterday, said: "You boys seem so happy out here I'd like to stay with you always, but my folks are so healthy I can't live with them for some time yet!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Children's Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, keeps the child cool, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Reporter—You say you lynched that negro last night on general suspicion? **Georgia Citizen—**Eggheadly, yes. Georgia children will all down with chickenpox he couldn't give no satisfactory explanation how they caught it, huh.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hooper*

In one of the smaller towns of Kentucky lives a negro familiarly known as "Tim" White. On one occasion a very necessary to record his full name.

The not unusual supposition that "Tim" stood for Timothy was met with a faint denial. "No, sir," said the white man, "my right name is What-timorous-souls-we-poor-mortals-be. What-timorous-souls-we-poor-mortals-be. De-jay calls me Tim fo' short, sah!"

Turner Truth. Why is it that one man is old and decrepit at 45, and another is hale and hearty at 80? It depends on the care he takes of himself. Often a man's body gets out of repair—the trouble grows until it lays him out in bed. Whenever a man feels that he is not as well as he ought to be, whenever he is listless, without energy and without vitality, whenever he finds he is losing weight and that his ordinary work gives him undue fatigue, he needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If he keeps on working with his liver inactive and his blood impure—he keeps his nerves and his body under a constant nervous strain. He will not be hearty when he is old. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures many so-called diseases because nearly all illness springs from a disordered stomach, indigestion and consequent impure blood. The "Discovery" makes the appetite good, the digestion strong, assimilation easy, and the blood rich and pure.

Both felicitations that so many features are scattered over the hen yard. "Faintly" something he done to keep the hens from wearing out so?"—*Judge.*

A Wichita girl who was asked if she ever saw anybody milk a cow replied, "Oh, yes, indeed I have. It just tickled me to death to see uncle jerk two of the cow faucets at the same time!"—*Wichita Beacon.*

"Bridget, I told you twice to have muffins for breakfast. Have you no intellect?" "No, mum; there's none in the house."—*What to Eat.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and To Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PURE MILK IN HOT WEATHER.

"CIRCULAR NO. 11" ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION—BY W. J. FRASER.

The Dairy Utensils.—These are often simply rinsed, the milk remaining in the seams and corners and more or less over the whole surface. If utensils in such condition are allowed to stand in a warm place bacteria will develop in them very rapidly, so that by the time of the next milking a good crop will be ready to take possession of the new milk. Often when utensils are washed they are not properly rinsed, and the water, together with the cloths used in washing and wiping, are heavily loaded with bacteria, so that after the utensils are to all appearances clean they may even yet be covered with a layer of bacteria.

They should be rinsed first with cold or lukewarm water, not hot, as this coagulates the albumen of the milk, causing it to adhere to the vessels. After rinsing they should be washed in hot water, using some cleansing substance as soap or sal soda, again rinsed and sterilized thoroughly either by means of steam or boiling water and placed in the sun where dust cannot blow on them. Fresh milk is easily rendered, but if allowed to become dry or sour it is difficult to get off. If the utensils cannot be cleaned immediately after using, fill them with water to prevent drying.

Utensils should be heavily tinned, and should be discarded as soon as the tin is worn off; the fewer seams the better, and what there are should be filled with solder, leaving no place for dirt to collect. Wooden pails cannot be properly cleaned. Cans in which milk is hauled to the factory should be washed and sterilized at the factory and the skim milk returned in other vessels. Milk cans should not be tightly closed when put away, for the free circulation of air will keep them dry and prevent the growth of germs.

Pure milk can be obtained only from healthy cows fed on good wholesome food and supplied with pure water. Damaged food, such as rotten silage, moldy hay or musty grain, will give the milk or products made from it a disagreeable taste; and any food that is likely to impart an odor to the milk, such as silage, turnips, etc., should be fed after milking and not before. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be removed from the stable to protect it from dust and to prevent absorption of odors, and immediately strained through a sterilized cloth strainer.

Troublesome as it is at all times to produce pure milk it is doubly difficult in hot weather when conditions are favorable for bacterial growth. To make good dairy products requires pure milk, and the question of how to obtain it will doubtless continue to trouble both the consumer and wide-awake butter and cheese-maker until there is a revolution in the methods of the average dairymaid.

ELEVEN DAIRY RULES.

1. Keep the cows clean and wash the udders before milking.
2. Keep the barn clean, with walls and ceilings whitewashed; have it well lighted, ventilated and free from dust at milking time.
3. Always make a clean toilet before commencing to milk.
4. Keep utensils clean and bright.
5. Remove the milk from the stable as soon as drawn and strain and cool at once.
6. Never expose milk to bad odors.
7. Do not mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.
8. Give the cows only good wholesome food and pure water.
9. Never add anything to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed.
10. Milk regularly, quickly, quietly and thoroughly.
11. Always treat the cows kindly and never excite them by loud talking, driving, or abuse of any kind.

WHY CATTLE COST MONEY.

The steady decrease in cattle since 1892 is effectually putting an end to the dismal predictions of the pessimists of the cattle market, who have been predicting a crash in prices. As a matter of fact, cattle are lower to-day than they have been for 20 years when the pro rata proportion of the number now in the country is considered. The comparisons not only speak for themselves, but prove the cattle are actually lower than in 1892. In that year there were 37,500,000 head in the country; in 1895 there were 30,500,000 head; while now in the present year there are but 29,200,000 head. If cattle had increased during the past six years at the same rate they did in the twenty previous years the number in the country would now be 52,000,000 head in place of a trifle over half that number.—*Fort Worth Reporter.*

MULCHING TREES.

In riding over the country how often we see a lot of mulching thrown close around the body of a tree. With a little thought this must appear to any one as an absurd practice. The little feeders which nourish the tree are not at its base but spread out long distances from the body. No mulching should ever be placed within large feet of the tree. Many times large trees have been ruined by mice drawn to them by mulching being placed too near. The ground within a few feet of the tree should be kept clean and clear of everything.

Mulching is an excellent practice when properly done but must be spread out as far as the limbs of the tree extend. Profit in fruit growing.—This must be viewed from different standpoints. If a man lives near a city large enough and of such importance as to require a good deal of fruit and he can grow and haul it to town and sell the fruit from his wagon, or leave it with a merchant to sell for him on small commission, there is money in it. But if he is situated 100 miles from a good fruit market, he cannot afford to ship fruit. Boxes, freight and commission get the lion's share. Freight might do, but we must send such perishable stuff by express which is little less than robbery.

Married.

In Burnham, August 3, Samuel V. Nash and Miss Ida A. Gardner, both of Portland. In Boston, August 1, George C. Clark and Miss Pearl M. Colwell, both of Portland. In Brewer, August 8, Capt. James A. Winslow and Miss Josephine R. Pendleton, both of Brewer. In Biddeford, August 1, Walter R. Stackpole and Miss Emma F. Bird. In Bar Harbor, August 1, Herbert G. Sawyer and Miss Emma F. Bird. In Bethel, July 30, George F. Kimball and Miss Ada M. Sabin, both of Bethel. In Bowery Beach, August 1, Edward F. Jordan and Miss Ethel E. Sweetser, both of Maine Elizabeth. In Columbia, August 3, Hurley I. Worcester and Miss Anna B. Nash. In Jonesboro, July 31, Lorenzo D. Moore and Mrs. Carrie E. Sovereign. In East Machias, August 3, Austin Pittsford and Miss Flora Hanson. In Palmyra, August 4, James Benjamin Lord and Miss Bertha A. Ricker, both of Palmyra. In Hallowell, August 4, William E. Reynolds of Burnham and Miss Lottie B. Peacock of Winslow. In Houlton, August 4, Charles A. 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Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club.

READ TO LEARN.

For three years and ten, Buried with care and woe, She has travelled the weary ways of men; She is tired and wants to go.

So musing one afternoon, With knitting upon her lap, She hears at her door a drift of tune, And a quick, familiar tap.

In flashes a child's fresh face, And her bird-like voice sounds gay, And she asks, "Shall I find you a pretty place, And read you a Psalm to-day?"

"Yes, read me a Psalm—The Lord is my Shepherd—soft, not fast; Then turn the leaves of the Holy Word Till you come to the very last."

"Where it tells of the wondrous walls Of justice and sapphire stone, And the shine of the crystal light that falls In rainbows about the throne;

"Where never are any tears— You see the verse so saith— She pails nor crying through God's years, Nor hunger, nor cold nor death;

"Of the city whose streets are gold; Ah! here it is not my share (One single piece in my hands to hold, But my feet shall tread on it there!"

"Yes, read it all: it lifts My soul up into the light, And leads me straight through the laden rifts, To the land where there's no more night!"

Bless, the nearer stepped— How easy it had been! The gates had unfolded as the sleeper slept, And an angel had drawn her in.

TACT IN THE SICK-ROOM.

A woman who was slowly recovering from a long illness dropped her head back on her pillow as a visitor left the room, and said, with a weary sigh, "Oh, why doesn't somebody write an article on things to do in a sick-room?" So this series of "don'ts" was written.

Don't sit between the invalid and the light—near window, gas, or lamp. To do so puts the face of the visitor in darkness and irritates all the nerves, especially those of the eyes and head.

Don't sit in a rocking-chair and rock. It makes many well people nauseated to see a person away back and forth; to an invalid it is anguish in all ways.

Never, in a well-meant desire to help, insist upon beating up or changing pillows unless asked to do so. Pillows that look uncomfortable are very often placed exactly where an invalid wants them.

Never change the light in a room—that is, pull shades up or down.

Never take flowers that have a strong odor into the room, but select those that have the least perfume and are the brightest to look at.

Never speak of the changed looks of the patient. It is certainly not pleasant when one is weak and ill, to be told, "Well, you look just like wax;" or "How thin you have grown." These remarks were actually made.

Never sit in such a position that an invalid will have to turn eye or head to look at you; it is most fatiguing for any one, and for a sick person it is a serious strain upon the strength.

Never speak of anything unpleasant in any way to an invalid; for there are of necessity many idle hours in a sick-room, and often many wakeful ones, and the mind dwells on all that has been said to the ears. So let it be bright and cheerful and amusing.

Above all, never sit on the bed, or stay above fifteen minutes at the bedside, in the room of any person just recovering from an illness.

Do not mention exciting subjects in conversation, even if not unpleasant.

Never ask an invalid, "Shall I make such and such a thing for you to eat or drink?" Make it, and send it without asking. Half the battle is won with a delicate and capricious appetite if it is given a surprise. Besides, if the invalid does not like it, it can be let alone, and it is difficult to decline gracefully a well-meant offer of some dainties.

But first, last, forever, and all the time, remember not to stay too long when making your call.

People who are well and strong mean very kindly actions very often, and do agonizing ones, because they personally do not know what it is to be ill and a bundle of nerves, each one having an end on the outside. It is for such well people that this advice is written.—Harper's Bazar.

SUMMER READING.

Nature studies are so "altogether alluring" at this summer time, we joyfully "take our walks abroad" to make acquaintance with bird, insect and flower life and study into the beautiful secrets of Nature that we may learn of the dwellers of field, forest, orchard and the rivers, for we know—

"There's never a leaf nor a blade too mean To be some happy creature's palace."

Many charming books on subjects of natural history are published this season which serve as a "card of introduction" to much in Nature, to which, to many of us, may be quite new.

Conspicuous among these books is "Nature for Its Own Sake," by J. C. Van Dyke, which is most useful and entertaining for summer reading, and indeed for all the year it is profitable and pleasant company. The author is careful and sympathetic in this study of Nature and treats of the "great elements of landscape"—clouds, lights, skies, waters and foliage in a manner which cannot fail to charm and instruct all lovers of the "word out of doors." The book is published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"Familiar Life in Fields and Forest," by F. Schuler Matheson, impresses us anew with the fact that there is always something going on out of doors worth looking at. In scanning the pages of this intensely interesting volume, we may learn much about our neighbors of the fields and woods, which, with his keen observation, the writer so vividly describes.

The work is beautifully illustrated.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am with pleasure that I add my testimony to the list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

and brought out in attractive form by D. Appleton & Co.

"Birds of Village and Field," is a new book about birds, by Florence A. Merriam, over whose pages we linger with delighted interest, as she describes, in fascinating manner, a very large number of the birds common in New England, and their varied characteristics. The book is illustrated "true to life." Although intended for amateurs, and admirably arranged for them, it is a most excellent work of reference and information for the bird student in general, and very well adapted as a guide to take along with one goes "a birding."

Houghton and Mifflin are the publishers. In T. W. Higginson's "Procession of the Flowers," the author justly rebukes those "who have no eye for the beauty in the world around us and are ignorant of the common things which lie before our eyes," and who have had the buds of the trees in sight all winter, and yet ignorantly suppose they are formed in the spring! He enjoins upon his readers the importance of teaching the children to observe and admire the works of Nature. Under the headings, "April Days," "The Life of Birds," "Moonlight" and "My Outdoor Study," the chapters of this book are of rare and delightful interest, and the "various language" which Nature speaks, is most beautifully translated.

"Summer Camping in the Woodland" is an exceedingly interesting article in the August issue of the New England Magazine in which Mrs. Isabella C. Barrows describes the delightfully free life of a summer camp in the forest, such a holiday as she herself experienced, and advises a life of this sort if one would gain perfect rest and refreshment.

Another article especially suitable for summer reading in this magazine is the delightful description of a walk over some "Old Roads in New Hampshire," by Wm. H. Stone, whose purpose on a journey was to follow the still-existing traces of an old road which was located in the vicinity of Keen, a hundred and twenty years before. The illustrations scattered through his pages show many picturesque and beautiful spots which he came upon in his wanderings. Several articles on the "Metropolitan Park System" have appeared in this magazine, and in the present month's number is an interesting paper descriptive of the "Middlesex Fells," dealing with its history and topography, illustrated with many fine photographic reproductions of the picturesque spots in the Fells, and there are also portraits of men who have been instrumental in beautifying this portion of the Parkway. The article is attractive summer reading.

The August number of the Delinquent is called the midsummer number, and presents the usual attractive combination of fashion, literary and household features, that distinguish this publication as the Woman's Favorite Magazine. A timely sketch on the "Women of Cuba," throws interesting light on their household life, and the article on "Using the Camera," in the series on "Amateur Photography" is of practical value to the expert as well as to the novice. "Club Women and Club Life," by Helen M. Winslow, is a paper devoted to eastern organizations; there are many timely hints for girls in the article "Girls' Interests and Occupations."

Summer Desserts, Hot-weather House-keeping, Home-made Ices, and Provision for the Housework are useful household subjects, and the regular departments, the Work-table, Fancy Stitches and Embroidery, Dressmaking, the latest books, &c., offer the characteristic variety of interesting matter.

Brunswick, Me. A. C. W.

"I am so glad," said a boy to his mother one day not long ago, "that you brought me up, and that I did not happen to grow into the ways they have at Aunt Nancy's. You never seem critical of your neighbors; you don't put unkind constructions what they say or wonder about what doesn't concern you. It is just a liberal education, mother dear, to live in your house." And the manly fellow, with the fat moustache outlining his upper lip, and the earnest look deepening in his fine face, bent to kiss the little woman who looked proudly up to her son.—Bath Enterprise.

There is nothing you cannot overcome. Say not thy evil instinct is inherited; Or that some trait inborn, makes thy whole life felon.

And calls for punishment that is not merited. Back of thy parents and grandparents, lies The great Eternal Will; that, too, is thine Inheritance—strong, beautiful, divine; Sure lever of success for one who tries.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

WHEN MA GETS BACK.

Ma's been away for 'most all day. An' my 'pe's had lots of fun: We've romped upstairs and everywhere. Pulled up the curtains, every one. An' scared the cat so badly that She howled an' 'yowled an' ran an' ran About the place an' broke a vase.

An' then up she aches pan: Right on the back-hall carpet, too! An' now we don't know what we'll do When Ma Gets Back.

I wish we hadn't been so bad. An' I turned the whole house upside down, An' ate the cake an' tried to make An army tent of ma's white gown.

We're gettin' scared, an' if we dared We'd go to some dark place an' hide An' keep as still as 'till we're tired. Ma pitted us. I wish we'd tried To be good boys an' girls for now— O'um!—we won't there be an awful row When Ma Gets Back.

—Chicago Record.

KATIE HOWE'S REFERENCES.

"O, mother," and Katie Howe burst into the room as if she had been a small whirlwind. "O, what do you think?"

"What, dear?" asked her mother, wiping the soapuds off her arms, as she straightened herself up from the tub over which she had been at work to hear Katie's news.

The room was full of an atmosphere of soapuds and steam, but that was its usual condition, and the days when there was no washing going on were not happy days in the Bryon household, for then it meant that mother had no work, and that the extremely limited resources of the family would dwindle down to nothing.

Katie had a small bundle of wood under one arm, for which she had been sent to the corner grocery, and in her other hand she waved a daily paper triumphantly above her head.

"The groceryman just showed me this advertisement," she went on rapturously. "I was telling him how I wished I knew where I could get a place, now that Carrie was big enough to mind baby for you, and he said here was a good place for me, if only I might get it," and she pointed out to her mother an advertisement under the "Wanted" heading:

WANTED. A girl to take care of a small child for ten hours each day. The best of references required. Call between ten and twelve.

The address was given, but although it was a long distance uptown, Katie knew that she would have time to reach the house before ten, if she could start at once.

"O, mother, wouldn't it be just the thing?" she cried. "I can mind the children first rate, if I can't do much else. You know how good the young ones always are with me and when the other children are in the house come in they are always good as gold. I am sure that I could please the lady."

"But the references?" suggested her mother, wishing with all her heart that the child might get the place, but seeing that there were some difficulties in the way of success.

"I should think taking my Bible that I got at Sunday-school would be a good reference," said Katie, hopefully. "You know it says that it was given me as a reward for good conduct and regular attendance at Sunday-school, and I should think that would be as good reference as I could take. Anyhow, the minister would write me one, too."

"Well, I'm afraid it is a reference saying that you have worked for some one and given them satisfaction, that they would be wanting," said her mother rather dubiously. "But that you couldn't take them, as long as you never had a situation before. You might go, though, child, and take your Bible with you, and show them that, and tell them that if they want you to bring a line from the minister, you can get that for them, and it may be that they may like the looks of you, and take you, even if you never did have a place before."

"I'll try, anyway," Katie answered hopefully, and hastily put on her best dress, and made herself as tidy as possible, so that people could see for themselves that she was neat.

"I think you had better ride, Katie, dear," said her mother as she was all ready to start.

"O, I don't mind walking, and I do hate to spend so much money," Katie answered.

"Yes, but it's getting on toward ten o'clock, and if you are going you might as well be there early, so that you'll get as good a chance as the next one, for it's likely that there'll be many there beside you," her mother said. "So here's five cents for you, and then you won't mind walking back. Good luck to you."

She took down the cracked cup from the corner of the cupboard, and took out five pennies, which Katie tied up carefully in the corner of her handkerchief, and then the little girl started off, full of hope.

It was quite a treat to have a ride in the horse car, and Katie felt a delightful sense of responsibility, as if she were really going out into the world, now that she was on her way to try to get a situation where she could help bring some money into the family treasury.

She was a sweet-tempered, willing child, and she had been so accustomed in the big tenement on the top floor of which was her home, to lending a hand to any neighbor in need, that it seemed very natural to her to do a great many little kindnesses for her companions in the street car. An old lady dropped her eyeglasses, and before anyone else had noticed her mishap, Katie had sprung forward and restored them to her.

A fat gentleman dropped some pennies, and after he had paid his fare he groped about for them in a helpless sort of way. Again the willing little helper left her seat and with her bright eyes

found and restored them all, declining with a blush the offer of some of them for her pains.

The conductor had left the door ajar when he went out upon the platform and a draught of air was blowing in. It was a cold morning, and a woman with a sleeping child in her arms shivered as she felt the chill, and glanced apprehensively at the baby, lest it should take cold. It was a heavy burden with which to rise and close the door herself, but Katie, who was on the alert to help every one, saw her glance, and in a moment had pushed the door closely together, and stopped on her way back to hand the woman the handkerchief which was slipping from her lap.

In more ways than I can tell you, this willing little burden bearer found chances which many might have let pass unnoticed to help others, and she let none of them slip away unimproved.

An elderly lady who was sitting opposite to her, and who had been in the car when Katie entered, looked at her with an expression of approval as she saw her kind-hearted willingness to lighten every care which her small strength could share; and although Katie was quite unconscious of it, the whole atmosphere of the car was changed because one little girl was trying so hard to do all she could to make people happier.

At last the car reached the street where Katie was to get out, and, signaling to the conductor, Katie waited for the car to stop before she could leave her seat. The elderly lady in the opposite seat started to get out, too, but rose too soon, and the sudden stopping of the car nearly threw her from her feet. Katie was quick to spring toward her, and even her slender arms were sufficient to enable the lady to regain her balance.

"Thank you," said the lady, courteously, and as they left the car together she encouraged the little girl to walk along beside her, as they were going in the same direction.

Katie was a friendly little girl, and she soon told the lady, who seemed to take such a kind interest in her, how she was going to apply for a situation to take care of a child, and how she feared that perhaps her references might not be just of the right kind as she never worked away from home before.

"I hope you will be successful," said the lady, kindly. "Now, dear, you had better go on alone, and I will walk slowly. It is nearly ten o'clock, and you will need to be prompt."

Katie's heart sank as she saw the crowd of girls of all ages, from ten to sixteen, who had called to answer the advertisement. She was quite sure that she would have no chance with them, especially as she had no former employer to whom to apply for recommendation, as most of them had. When ten o'clock came the girls went upstairs to see the lady in the order of their coming. There were ten ahead of Katie, and it seemed to her as if she had waited a very long time before she went up.

She went into the room very shyly, and in answer to the lady's questions told her that she had never worked for any one but her mother before, and showing her the Bible told her that a letter from her minister would be the best recommendation she could bring.

"But I shall not need any reference further than what I have already had," said the lady kindly. "My mother rode uptown in the car with you this morning, and she has assured me that you are just the willing, good-natured girl that I wish to take care of my little Alice. I will try you for a month on the strength of her recommendation."

Katie looked bewildered, but as the elderly lady who had been sitting opposite to her during that long ride in the car, came in from an adjoining room, and smiled kindly at her, she understood it all. Those little things which she had done for the comfort of others, and to help as much as a little girl could help, any who were in any perplexity or trouble, had proved to be her reference after all, since they had been noted by an observing eye. Alice's grandmother was sure that the girl who was so ready to do her best for all with whom she came in contact, would be faithful and kind to her little charge, and that her manner when she had not known that anything was depending upon her actions, and never imagined that she was to reap any reward from them, was the best reference that could be given her employer.

And it is hardly necessary to tell you that a little helper who came with such references proved to be the faithful, loving, efficient little nurse that had been sought for, and Katie was happy not only in the knowledge that she was able to help her mother, but that she was a comfort and dependence to her employer as well.—Mrs. George A. Paul.

"We gaze out in the waning, fading light. The books and music mock us in the room. Our hearts are with the new made grave to-night."

All dark and shadow-haunted in the gloom. Ah, pity those who wait in vain to hear The sound of feet that never will tread again!

Or long to kiss white faces hid away In their deep beds beneath the summer rain.

The wind from out the heart of nature chants A dirge above them as it passes by: The dead leaves, tears of autumn, sadly fall Upon our sleeping ones as still they lie. Ah, you who never o'er dead loved ones wept Who never kissed cold hands and faces white, Or held out empty arms and hearts to God— You cannot know the pain we feel to-night."

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup. Trade-Mark on Every Package.

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QUEER THINGS ABOUT MANKIND.

Few people are aware of the wonderful engineering skill and ingenuity with which their bodies are constructed. If patients were taken out for all the clever contrivances to be found there they would probably keep the staff of the Patent Office going for three months.

Who would think that in his eye there is a block and pulley, or "tackle," as the sailors call it, as complete and efficient as that with which a ship hoists her mainsail? There it is, however; and whenever you look at the tip of your nose the muscle that moves your eyeball works in it. There are several of these pulleys in the body.

Another clever dodge of nature is shown in the bones of the face. Accomplished engineer that she is, she always uses the smallest quantity of material sufficient for strength. In making the bones of the face she wanted a large surface to which to attach the muscles; but as she didn't wish to encumber us with heads as heavy as an elephant's, she borrowed hundreds of little holes in the bones, called air cells, and thus secured strength, large surface and lightness. In the same way she made the long bones of the legs and arms hollow in the middle. What a saving this is may be understood from the fact that a hollow shaft of bone or iron—or any other substance—is about twice as strong as a solid shaft containing the same quantity of material.

When you get a severe cold you are apprised of the presence of another cunning device—the eustachian tube. This tube is two inches long, and passes from the inside of the ear to the back of the mouth. It was put there to keep the air at the same pressure inside the drum as outside. Otherwise there would be no vibration of the drum, and you would be almost stone deaf. When you get a bad cold this tube sometimes becomes inflamed and blocked, and you are made quite deaf.

Adam's apple, if it was once that fruit that brought into the world all our woe, is now a useful organ. It serves as a sort of storage cistern of the blood for the supply of the brain. When the heart sends up too much blood Adam's apple intercepts it, or part of it, and when the direct supply from the heart temporarily runs short Adam's apple gives up its store. The liver is a most wonderful organ, containing facilities of several kinds. But perhaps the most wonderful thing in it is that part set aside to look out for and arrest poisons.

All the food that you eat, except the fat, has to pass through the liver before going to the heart and body generally, and in the liver there appears to be stationed something of the nature of customs officers, who examine every bit of food and remove from it all substances dangerous to the body. But they are only capable of dealing with the small quantities in ordinary food, and when you are so foolish as to eat poisonous mushrooms or mussels, they are quite overpowered.

Another protection from danger is afforded you by the supply of a small quantity of hydrochloric acid to the stomach. There are little machines in the stomach specially designed for the manufacture of this acid from the salt you eat, and they are so regulated that they produce a quantity equal to one-fifth of one per cent. of the contents of the stomach. Experiment shows that this is exactly the percentage required to destroy the microbes that we swallow in thousands in our food. But for this thoughtful provision of nature we would probably get a new disease with every meal.

Most people know the use of the epiglottis, which saves us from imminent death every time we swallow a bit of food. At the back of the mouth the air passage and the food passage cross each other, and whenever we swallow food, it would inevitably go into the windpipe and choke us, only that this little body pops down and covers the entrance. It is like the policeman who regulates the traffic where streets cross.

The semi-circular canals, for centuries a physiological puzzle, are an extraordinary device for enabling us to keep our balance. They are little channels, hollowed out, in connection with the ear, in the bones of the head, and partly filled with fluid lymph. As our head or body sways the fluid moves, acting like a spirit level, and informing the brain whether we are standing in the perpendicular or at a dangerous angle.

One of the most valuable of all the inventions made for our comfort and safety is the perspirative gland. It acts like the safety valve of a boiler, letting off heat when we are becoming dangerously warm. If our temperature rose seven or eight degrees we would not have 24 hours to live. The value of the sweat gland is, therefore, obvious. In fact, without it a football or cricket or rowing match would be out of the question, and we could not safely walk at a speed of more than a quarter of a mile an hour. Nature has taken good care, however, that we should not run short of these useful organs, and has given us no less than 2,500,000 of them.

So inventive was nature when constructing our body that the difficulty is to stop enumerating her clever ideas. She saw that we would very soon grow tired if we had to hold up two heavy legs by means of muscular effort, so she made the hip joint air tight, and the pressure of the air alone keeps the leg

WHAT IS YOUR FORTUNE

A woman's hand tells the tale! And white it shows she uses her head to save her hands—that she uses

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

to do her cleaning. If her hand is rough, wrinkled and shrunken, it shows she is still using the old soap and soda combination. Why don't you use Gold Dust Washing Powder?

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

MAINE FARMER AND THE

Map of the World

It Pays To be up with the times, for knowledge is power, and power is recognized ability.

It Pays To take the MAINE FARMER, because it will assist you in your business—it will bring to you every week the thought of the leading men in YOUR OWN LINE OF BUSINESS.

Every Business Man Takes a paper relating exclusively to his business.

Every Farmer Should take the MAINE FARMER, for it is the only newspaper in the State of Maine devoting itself exclusively to his interests.

Every Granger Will find in it news of particular interest to him and to his family.

AT THIS TIME

To be up with the times you should have a MAP OF THE WORLD, for the entire Globe is of absorbing interest to every lover of our country.

The MAINE FARMER is up with the times, and to every subscriber we offer

The Map of the World

Complete in every detail, size 5 1-2 feet by 4 feet, beautifully colored, and an ornament to any room, as a premium with the MAINE FARMER one year in advance, and

Both for \$2.00.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898.

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For one inch space, \$2.50 for four inser-
tions and sixty cents for each subsequent
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,
each insertion.

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Mr. E. S. GIFFORD, our Agent, is now call-
ing upon our subscribers in Knox and
Lincoln counties.
Mr. T. R. Reed is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Somerset county.
Mr. A. W. FORTY is now calling upon our
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10,000 Weekly
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Guaranteed.

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The Maine Farmer one year and either
of the following desirable premiums for
only one year's subscription—

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One year's subscription, 52 numbers.

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Sixteen pages, with marginal notes,
printed in colors and bound; size
15x22 inches.

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The best book by this noted author, 232 pages.

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Six dozen capacity. (Selling price \$1.00.)

Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

One set, 5 volumes, 1286 pages.

Pen-Knife.

Sterling silver handle, two blades.

A very handy and correct article.

Jack-Knife.

Two blades, strongly made. Size

handy for use and convenient to

carry in the pocket.

Kentucky Spring Water Hook Bolt.

No more unhooking of the check

rein. A great invention.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Map of the World and the United

States.

This is a Rand, McNally & Co.'s ab-
solutely correct, up-to-date, 1898
edition of wall map size, 5x4 feet,
printed in colors, the world on one
side and the United States on the
reverse side. (Selling price for map
alone \$2.50.)

New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan

publication for only 50c above the

regular price of the Farmer one year

in advance.

Sample Copy sent on applica-

tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one

month.

The Farmer telephone number is 50-3.
Fully equipped for every kind of work,
the orders of our patrons are solicited.

From every quarter the unmistakable
evidence of activity in business may
be noted, and a much larger demand is
looked for in the near future.

The latest word from Mr. Gilbert is
that he is slowly, but surely, improving.
This will be good news to a host of
friends all over New England.

Although the war with Spain lasted
only 114 days, it is estimated that it has
already cost the Government, so far,
\$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 has
actually been out of the treasury.

Only a little more than three weeks
before our State election, and the first
whisper of politics has not been heard.
Unless there is a sharp awakening, the
total vote in Maine will be light.

The year's estimate of about \$5,000,000
as the gold output of the Klondike is
something of a come down from the
prospects. It means a good deal of dis-
appointment, as well as considerable
suffering.

Parties in Portland are complaining
about the number of caterpillar cocoons
on the tree trunks, and are urging their
destruction. This is wise, and the same
policy should hold everywhere. Kill the
cocoons and check the pests of 1899.

With Lewiston and Auburn unable to
care for the 700 patrons who gather at
the annual meeting of the State Grange,
it looks as though the attractive hall at
Augusta might again be occupied by this
body. Sure it is that never were better
accommodations afforded.

It is the verdict of the recruiting offi-
cers who have had charge of the enlist-
ments for service in the army that the
average height of able-bodied men in this
country is less than it used to be. Is it
a fact that the American citizen is
growing smaller in size?

Can any one explain why the complete
report of the Agricultural Experiment
Station should be printed in full (212
pages) in the report of the Board of Agricul-
ture (5,000 copies), when it was in
print and ready to be sent broadcast by
the station? It looks like a waste of public
funds.

During the illness of Mr. Gilbert the
Farmer has been extremely fortunate in
securing the services of State Lecturer
Elijah Cook to take charge of the agri-
cultural department. Mr. Cook has been
a close student of the farm, and
owning one of the good ones in Vassal-
boro, will voice his experience, as well
as observation, in these columns.

No war between nations in modern
times has accomplished so much, not-
withstanding its brevity, and with so
little shedding of blood. The loss of
Alsace-Lorraine and the payment of the
German indemnity, enormous though it
was, was a mere bagatelle to France in
comparison with the penalty Spain suffers
in the loss of her rich West Indian
colonies, not to mention the Philippines.

A recognized authority in his address
before the Catholic Total Abstinence
Union in Boston, and there appears to
be no good reason for disputing the
statement, declared that 200,000 visits
are made daily to our saloons by people
living in the city of Boston. If these
visit but ten cents each it means twenty
thousand dollars daily for liquor. The
waste of treasure as well as health, by
the drink curse is beyond comprehension.

People speak of sharp competition as
though it was confined to their particu-
lar line of business, yet one has but to
note the show windows of large retail
houses to see to what extremes propi-
etors there have been driven. In the
larger dry and fancy goods houses, one
finds daily departments filled with but-
ter and cheese, farm sections with small
er tools in profusion, etc., etc., all deemed
necessary to swing the balance at the end
of the year.

"The Maine Farmer hits a nail that has
been sticking up in the way too long
when it complains of the neglect on the
part of the State to make appropriations
for the extermination of troublesome
weeds and insects."—Manchester, N. H.,
Union.

Yes, and if the friends of agriculture
in Maine are in earnest in aiding this
industry, the coming legislature will enact
a law, stringent enough to insure free-
dom from these pests. Massachusetts
has saved itself and all New England
from the Gypsy Moth only by stringent
measures and persistent effort year after
year.

Six months ago, when some New York
papers commenced the publication of a
list of United States pensioners, with the
amounts paid, a great cry of injustice to
private interests went up from every
quarter, yet to-day we have Pension Com-
missioner Evans urging the same, saying:
"No man need be ashamed to have his
name on such a list if he is entitled to
have it there," and, further, "that it is
highly important to eliminate the
frauds." Mr. Evans is evidently much
impressed by the conviction that the
pension roll needs purging, and the hon-
est pensioner needs protection.

The hard fact is that in some way we
must rule Cuba until its population is
radically changed, or suffer it to sink
into a condition as bad as the one from
which we have rescued it. Having taken
the first step the second and third be-
come necessary, and there can be no
hesitation. Cuba must be governed by
the United States until her inhabitants
have been taught the power of self con-
trol and self government, or this nation
will merit and receive the severest con-
demnation from other nations. Nothing
can save us from serious international
complications but a wise yet firm super-
vision.

Physiology is a good study for child-
ren, especially when they grasp its inner
meaning. The following answers to ex-
amination papers by children 12 years
old illustrates the fact: "If it wasn't
for the bones we would be like a cater-
pillar and couldn't walk." "Tobacco
makes the heart beat eagler and weakens
the heart." "The pulse is a little thing
in the wrist and it tells when a person is
not healthy." "When we run and play
and jump it is called exercise. We need
it to make the blood flow faster and
brisker." "The most important articles
of diet are clothing, pure food, fresh air,
exercise and potatoes." "Gymnastic is
an exercise. You do that with dumb
poles."

Spain, in climate, fruitful soil and
mineral resources ought to be one of the
richest countries in the world, but it is
one of the poorest. Many reasons be-
side the corruption and extravagance
of the Government and official classes
might be assigned. One of the chief
reasons, however, is the vast number of
adult males who are non-producers and
exist apart from any productive employ-
ment. Roughly estimating the number
of adult males at 4,000,000, nearly one-
half may be described as non-producers.
There are 150,000 priests to begin with.
The nobility number half a million, and
are almost exempt from taxation. The
army, navy and services will number at
least half a million more, and the balance
is made up of the numerous bodies of
provincial officials, students, lawyers,
financiers and the like. The male adults

who ought to be engaged in agriculture
or manufacturing prefer to spend their
time in cafés and leave the women kind
to do the work. In the matter of rail-
ways, roads, canals and navigable rivers,
Spain is almost as undeveloped as Ar-
menia.

STATE AID FOR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

With the fair season in Maine just
opening and the usual number adver-
tised, it is not out of place to discuss the
question of State aid to, as well as State
oversight over, these annual exhibitions.
The legislature of Maine appropriates
for this purpose as follows:

Maine State Agricultural Society	\$2,000
Portland	1,750
Orono	250
Waldo and Fenwick	200
To be divided among the incorporated societies of the State, not above specified, according to premiums paid	7,140
Total	\$11,340

These several appropriations have been
made for specific purposes, in accordance
with the acts of incorporation under
which the societies are working. "To pro-
mote agriculture and advance mechan-
ics." Compared with other States, this
total is small, and to be increased rather
than reduced. At the same time it is
not to be considered a gift from the State,
simply to aid a society in any
locality in organizing an exhibition, but
in accordance with the original act,
the money is to be used as indicated. In
the report of the Board of Agriculture,
just published, Secretary McKenney says:
"It is worthy of note that those soci-
eties which stick the most closely to the
real intent of an agricultural society, de-
pending upon the interest of the people
in agriculture and in kindred pursuits
for their patronage, are succeeding the
best financially. I am firmly of the opin-
ion that when special attractions become
necessary to draw people to any fair,
when it becomes purely a place of
amusement, that fair should be can-
celled."

A live stock and agricultural exhibi-
tion is educational. Fairs are not held
merely for the purpose of dividing a
little premium money among a few ex-
hibitors, as some shrews seem to
think. They are for the purpose of set-
ting the highest possible standard in
every department of production. They
are to furnish models, illustrations and
guides. Instead of a mere frolic, a State
fair is a great school in which the high-
est types in all lines are set before the
public for its edification and encourage-
ment. The farmer who employs his
time rightly leaves such an exhibition
wiser than he came. The object is the
elevation of standards. The fair is not
held for the benefit of the exhibitors
who win the premiums. It is for the
benefit of the thousands who study the
results and learn the methods of the suc-
cessful exhibitors.

Exhibitors must become co-workers
with the State in fixing the lessons be-
coming most directly upon the individual
producer. Entertainment there must be,
but it is not the chief end and aim, it
alone cannot justify the continuance of
this liberal appropriation. A wise pro-
vision of the Massachusetts law, and
which should be incorporated into the
Maine resolves, is that requiring a rep-
resentative of the Board of Agriculture
to attend every exhibition receiving
State aid, and make a full report to the
Board upon the extent, quality and char-
acter of the exhibits, as well as attend-
ance.

Thus far in Maine no one has jurisdic-
tion, no one has authority to look into,
criticize or suggest. The fairs in Maine
compare favorably with those in any
State in the Union, but year by year
there must be a lifting of the standard to
conform to changing conditions, else com-
petition becomes simply a struggle for
the ribbon and premium. Premium lists
must be changed yearly, methods im-
proved, new features added, and educa-
tional, as well as entertaining features
introduced, else the society loses its hold
upon public attention and its days of
usefulness are numbered.

Watch the fairs of 1898 and note to
what extent these improvements are
being adopted, for we believe the close
of the season will satisfy the most criti-
cal observer that the officers of our State,
county and local fairs are alive to the
importance of up-to-date exhibitions and
interesting, as well as educational enter-
tainment.

There must be a feeling of gratitude
deep down in all hearts at the thought
that the United States is again at peace
with the world. War, for this strong,
enlightened nation, is a very unnatural
condition and must have been felt as
such during the past few months by all.

One year ago, very few would have
thought it probable that any European
nation would be so rash as to declare
war upon the United States, and Spain
certainly never would have done it had
it not been for the stupidity and igno-
rance of her people.

The wonderful achievements of our
navy and the remarkable success of the
army as well, have so astonished the
world that it makes it almost, or quite,
impossible for any nation in the future
to seek a quarrel with the United States,
and consequently we may feel that there
is no danger of our country being at war
again for a long time to come. This
must be a very satisfactory thought, for
however much we may be elated over
the grand achievements of the navy and
the wonderful courage and intelligence
of the army, we cannot forget, as we re-
call the great suffering of the boys in
the fever-stricken districts of the South,
Gen. Sherman's statement that "War is
hell."

The United States must go on conquer-
ing the world in its peaceful avocations.
Business has been largely interrupted by
the uncertainty of war, and we can now
look for a revival in all kinds of industry.
Our exports of farm products may be
considerably increased as a result of the
war, but the greatest benefits that can
possibly result are the cementing of our
own people, the increased love for the
American flag and the largely increased
respect for our country from the nations
of the world.

THE WAR IS OVER.

Spain Yields at Every Point.

Never in the history of the centuries has a record been made which can in any
degree equal that now closing in the final details of settlement between Spain and
the United States. The most sanguine friend of this country has not dared hope
for so complete and bloodless a victory. The best arranged plans and organized
efforts have been swept away by circumstances which seem to have been directed
for the special saving of the forces and energies of our troops. Starting with the
sole purpose of relieving the oppressed and suffering in Cuba, all thoughts cen-
tered in the islands along our Southern coast. Hardly had we realized that hostil-
ties had opened when news of a wonderful victory in the far-away waters of the
Pacific, diverted attention and at once aroused our people to the possible mag-
nitude of the engagement upon which we were entering.

War was begun, at last, through a conjunction of circumstances operating to
aid the purposes of a set of men in this country who wanted war. The people of
the United States have never wanted war for itself, and the specious claim that it
developed patriotism and awakened an heroic spirit among the young men of the
land, had little effect with them. Yet with this there was a strong appeal to their
sympathies in the Cuban rebellion. It was justified so far as the oppressions of
Spain in Cuba were concerned. We were deceived in the character of the men
who rose in resistance in Cuba, but as regards the provocation for this action we
were not mistaken. If they were not worthy to take the place of Spain in ruling
that country, there was no doubt that Spain was its unfit ruler. As regards the
justice and the expediency in our own interest and the general intent of humanity
of its having a better government, we were not deceived.

The one lesson of greatest import to the American people growing out of this
war is that the United States has one of the best constructed and most efficiently
manned navies that the world has ever seen, and that its resources to constitute
an army are consonant with its extent of country and the millions of inhabitants
that compose its citizens. The former is as near perfection as a great machine of
war, as anything yet attained in any quarter; the latter may be called into arms in
numbers practically illimitable if occasion shall arise for their services. Efficiency
in the one instance has reached its highest point; patriotism in the other responds
readily to any drafts made upon it. It is most fortunate that it has been attained
with so little bloodshed.

On receipt of the news of the signing of the protocol by Secretary Day and
Senator Canham, the French Minister, representing the Spanish government, the
President at once issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed, August 12, 1898, by William R.
Day, secretary of state of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon,
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France, at Wash-
ington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United
States and the government of Spain, the governments of the United States and
Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the estab-
lishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and
Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature
hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that
effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of
its military and naval forces;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do in
accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part
of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that the
military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all facts inconsis-
tent with this proclamation.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the
United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the
United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the President, WM. R. DAY, Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders.
Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

The protocol provides:
1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an
island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the
latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of
Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the con-
trol, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall
be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days,
shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San
Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five
commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners
are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to
that effect will be given, as soon as possible, by each government, to the com-
manders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and
given to the press by Secretary Day.
On Friday, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the President, sus-
pending hostilities, orders were issued to the naval commanders at the several sta-
tions in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the direc-
tions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the Presi-
dent's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions
as to the disposition of their vessels.

No nation will be likely to provoke war with the United States after what has
been seen, and the marvelous strides which will be taken in the immediate future
in the development of territory and increase of material business enterprises of
every character will place this nation above petty disturbances and stimulate in
the minds of other nations that respect for ability, courage and resources which
will save from all further disturbances, save those which may engage the other
great nations of the earth. Hereafter the United States has been left to itself,
hereafter it will stand in different relations, holding and controlling territory in
connection with or closely allied to other powers.

The government at Madrid has received from Capt.-Gen. Blanco a dispatch
tendering his resignation. The reason given is that he does not wish to superin-
tend the evacuation of Cuba.

The government is also informed that Gen. Augustin, governor-general of the
Philippines, will leave Hong Kong for Spain by the first-mail steamer. He has
turned over his command to the second in rank.

Trouble with the Cubans is breeding. Their attitude is one of sullen hostility
toward America. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to
the United States and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work
and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but
they are influenced by a certain class of vapid orators and breeders of sedition and
rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class
demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans and spurs all offers or
suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and excites
popular discontent. Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace
or cessation of hostilities and to look upon the armistice as an agreement be-
tween the United States and Spain on their own account and not binding upon the
free and independent state of Cuba whose liberating army not only repudiates
pacification, but will ignore the armistice to the point of continuing to wage war
and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

President McKinley says frankly to public men whom he consults that he wants
to know what the best judgment of the country is on the Philippine question, in
order that he may follow it as far as possible, believing that what the people really
want should be done by their representative in the White House. He wants all
the light he can get.

Every day's information now apparently impresses him more with the thought
that the country does not want to take the Philippines entire, and that it will be
quite content with the island of Luzon or with a naval station at Manila.

Latest. Manila Surrenders.

On Saturday, before receiving news from Washington of cessation of hostilities,
Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augustin an hour in which to surrender. Gen. Augustin
refused to comply.

The bombardment, which began at 9.30 A. M., was continued for two hours
and then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. The 1st
Colorado Volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the
second line of defenses.

Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner
fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was
useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The losses, American or Spanish,
are not yet known.

The President, to-day, appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacua-
tion of Cuba and Porto Rico. For Cuba they are as follows: Major General Wade,
Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler. For Porto
Rico, Major General John R. Brooks, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier
General Wm. W. Gordon.

An order will be issued at once, mustering out of service about 50,000 of the
volunteer forces. The troops to be mustered out will include all the volunteer
cavalry and artillery in the United States at the present time, and a large number
of infantry regiments. The whole number has not been determined.

The mustering out order possibly may be delayed until dispatches are received
from Gen. Merritt respecting the condition of Manila, which are hourly expected.

City News.

—The attempt to enforce payment of
taxes assessed in 1896 against the Kim-
ball and Williams estates has failed.

—A speedy mare owned by Mr. L.
Barlett of this city, broke her leg during
the races at North Andover, Saturday.

—Mr. A. D. Weeks, foreman in the
Farmer job office, was called to Massa-
chusetts, Thursday, by the sudden death
of his father.

—The city authorities should put a
stop to bicycle riding on the sidewalk.
Several narrow escapes from serious ac-
cidents are reported lately.

—How do the tax payers of Augusta
enjoy walking up to the treasurer's office
and paying twenty-two per cent. more
taxes than ever before?

—Hon. P. O. Vickery has been ordered
home from Ocean Point by his physician,
because of a severe attack of neuralgia.
It is hoped that he may get immediate
relief.

—The public is divided in sentiment
between interest in the band concerts
and destruction of the grass on the lower
portion of the park where the stand has
been erected.

—The Odd Fellows of Augusta are
making elaborate preparations for a
grand fair in November when they open
their fine quarters in Purinton block,
Water street.

—The efforts of Marshal Morse to keep
the streets clear of objectionable char-
acters will be heartily commended by
every citizen. Augusta has reason to
take pride in the wise oversight of its
streets and public places.

—Commissioner Cottle is doing the
city good service on Western Avenue
and the expense there cannot be heavy.
Green street with its surplus of shade
from Sewall to Grove, must be treated
in the same manner before it can be safe
or healthy, and it surely is to be hoped
that it may receive attention at once.

—A little pamphlet of sixty pages, en-
titled, "Some of my Revival Memories,"
by Rev. C. F. Penney, D. D., has been
thoroughly enjoyed, giving as it does
personal recollections and experiences
by this eminent divine. It contains
much of local interest, and is on sale at
J. F. Pierce's.

—Mr. Elden Hanks, the well known
horseman and money order clerk at the
post office, gave an exhibition of speed
Sunday, which, unfortunately, was not
witnessed by a crowd. It is reported
that he stepped quarters in less than .26,
and that, too, over a stubble track.

While bathing in a brook near his old
home, he was visited by a Loup-cervier,
and did not wait to score. The record
will not stand, as he failed to get the
word "Go." Nevertheless he went, and
his friends are congratulating him on his
escape.

—Through an oversight, the report of
the Augusta Savings Bank was left out
of our last week's edition. This most suc-
cessful institution, the second in Maine,
passed its fiftieth milestone, Aug. 3d,
celebrating its one hundredth semi-annual
dividend of two per cent, and electing the
following trustees: Hon. J. H. Manley, L.
C. Cornish, Leander Titcomb, B. F. Par-
rott and Treby Johnson. The following
gentlemen were elected as associate cor-
porators: C. B. Burleigh, F. W. Plaisted,
Dr. G. M. TwitcheLL, Dr. G. M. Randall,
S. S. Patten. At a meeting of the trust-
ees the following officers were elected:
President, Hon. J. H. Manley; vice presi-
dent, L. C. Cornish; treasurer, E. C.
Dudley.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING.

Foreign papers of greatest influence
are commenting freely upon the effect
of the war. The London Standard, com-
menting on the signing of the protocol
by the representatives of Spain and the
United States, says:

"Thus ends one of the most successful
and decisive wars in history. Spanish
rule disappears from the West. The
conquerors have problems of great diffi-
culty before them. Doubtless they will
face them with patriotic resolution."

The Daily News says: "Aug. 11, 1898,
will be a memorable day in the history
of the world. It is the day which wit-
nesses the death of one famous empire
and the birth of another, destined, per-
haps, to more than enduring fame. It
must be admitted that the results
achieved are a substantial record for
four months of war."

The Morning Post says that the proto-
col leaves open the two questions regard-
ing future difficulties that may not
concern the United States and Spain
alone, are likely to arise. It advises
Spain, assuming that the United States
only holds Manila, to sell the Philip-
pines.

Others Fly - - - We Sweep the Earth.

VACATION WEEK FOR MAINE!

MAINE STATE FAIR, LEWISTON

SEPTEMBER 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Special trains and rates from everywhere. Biggest and best premium list published. Greatest Races of the year. A round of new and startling attractions. Something fresh every day.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

No. 1. Trotting Foals of 1894 and under, 2.50 French Race. Trot,	\$400
	200

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

No. 6. 2.33 Stake. Pace,	\$400
No. 2. Pacing Foals of 1894 and under,	400
No. 5. 2.50 Stake. Pacing,	400
No. 9. 2.30 Stake. Trot,	400

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

No. 3. Trotting Foals of 1895 and under, 2.30 Class, Trot and Pace. French Race,	\$400
	400
No. 8. 2.45 Stake Trot,	400
2.20 Class Trot	500

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

3-Minute Class, Trot,	\$400
No. 7. 2.25 Stake Pace,	400
2.15 Class Trot,	500
No. 10. 2.25 Stake Trot,	400

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

2.17 Class Pace, Consolation Race. Open to all horses not winning money in classes slower than 2.40.	\$500
--	-------

See the Magnificent Show of Hood Farm Jerseys and Swine.

SEE THE FIRST AND BEST FLORISTS' EXHIBIT FROM ALL THE GREAT GREENHOUSES OF THE STATE.

Come to the Maine State Fair and Come to Stay.

IT WILL BE BETTER THIS YEAR THAN EVER.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master, Obediah Gardner, Rockland.
State Overseer, F. S. Adams, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer, E. H. Libby, Auburn.
State Secretary, E. H. Libby, Auburn.
Executive Committee, Obediah Gardner, Rockland.
Hon. B. F. Briggs, Auburn.
L. W. Jones, Dexter.
D. O. Bowen, Morrill.
Boyden Brack, East Eddington.

Grange Gatherings.
At Chesterville, Aug. 24—Excellior Pomona Field Day.
At Exeter, Aug. 27—Penobscot Pomona.
At Canton, Sept. 13—Oxford Pomona.
At Solon, Sept. 13—Somerset Pomona.
At Clinton, Sept. 8—Kennebec Pomona.
At East Dover, Aug. 18—Piscataquis Pomona.
At Readfield, Sept. 29—Dedication Grange Hall.

Appointments State Lecturer Cook.
August 26—South Dover.
August 27—Exeter.

The lecture announced at Fryburg Grange, Saturday, August 20th, has been postponed until October.

Oxford Pomona Grange met with Hebron Grange, Tuesday. A large number were present. Three hundred and twenty-five took dinner and a good time was enjoyed.

Excellior Pomona Grange, No. 4, P. of H. will hold a Field-day meeting with Chesterville Grange at Bro. John Webster's in Chesterville, Wednesday, Aug. 24. Worthy State Master O. Gardner, will be present, also Worthy Lecturer E. Cook, we hope.

Kennebec Valley Grange, No. 128, will hold its next regular meeting, Aug. 25th, 7 o'clock P. M. Programme as follows:
Singing. Sister Angie Walker.
Question: What are some of the most desirable enjoyments of farm life?
Opened by Bro. J. Warren Black.
Well.
Bro. and Sister McKenney.
Sister Reading.
By All Members.
Folks. How to can peas and corn for winter use.
Sister M. F. Blackwell.
Singing.

On Tuesday, Aug. 9th, Oxford Pomona met with Hebron Grange. A good number were in attendance and an interesting and profitable meeting was the result. Eleven granges belonging to Oxford Pomona responded to the call for report of subordinate granges. Representatives from Lake View, Excellior and Auburn Lake Granges of Androscoggin county were present, and gave in their "testimony." Four were instructed in the 5th degree, and women's half-hour was occupied by sisters and brothers in discussing the question. Resolved, "That the granges of the State should use their influence to establish a circulating library in Maine." A bountiful dinner was served in the dining hall of the usual grange menu. In the afternoon the following programme was presented:
Recitation. Myrtle Brigham.
Music. Minnie Cook.
Recitation. Song and Encore. W. H. Berry.
Daisy Cushman.
Song.
Question, "Is it more profitable to put our sweet corn fodder into the silo or to feed it dry?" Discussed by Bros. Bradford, Berry, Roberts, Brett, Curtis, Briggs, Bean and Rowe in favor of silo.
Song.
Next meeting to be with Canton Grange, Sept. 19th.

WHY NOT AUGUSTA.

Patrons in Kennebec County have made no movement to secure the State Grange in December, recognizing the rights of other localities. At the same time a hearty and cordial welcome will be extended, should the Executive Committee deem it best to meet again in the Capital city. A lack of hotel accommodations in Lewiston and Auburn will prevent the holding of the sessions there, and no other cities save Augusta and Bangor will be considered. One thing is certain, that at no place can the seven hundred or more so well cared for as a State Grange, as in the splendidly arranged City Hall in Augusta.

No invitation has been extended, as during the past two years but should the feet of the loyal patrons of Maine turn toward Augusta in December, they will find open doors and warm hearts ready to greet them again.

SOMERSET POMONA MEETING AT PALMYRA.

A Most Lovely Day: A Full and Lively Meeting; Grand Address by State Lecturer Cook. Early Tuesday morning, August 9th, Palmyra Grange was all astir in getting ready to entertain the Pomona, which was due on that day. Large delegations were present from Somerset county and a number of visitors from Penobscot. The day was all that could be desired and with a hall full of flowers and flags and enthusiastic patrons, coupled with an extra grange dinner, everything seemed to be at high tide. Worthy master Holway was present together with the Overseer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Secretary, Gate Keeper, Ceres, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward.

Sister Merrie Fulsom gave a cordial welcome to the visiting members and Bro. J. E. Kenney responded to make arrangements to make arrangements for a cornet solo by Bro. Hubbard. The question of needed legislation was considered by S. H. Goodwin, J. P. Longley, J. E. Kenney and H. C. Webber.

In the afternoon, Bro. Cook, our Worthy State Lecturer, occupied one hour with an elegant and forcible address, comparing life on the farm with that in the city, giving many practical hints in relation to successful farming and in building up and developing true manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Cook for his able and interesting address. Worthy Master Holway, Secretary Emerson, and Sister Lewis Beal were appointed to make arrangements for a grand, grange festival, to come off in September, probably at Hayden Lake, Madison. A class of twenty-one was instructed in the fifth degree, and admitted into the Pomona. Next meeting with Solon Grange, Tuesday, Sept. 13th.

KENNEBEC POMONA GRANGE.

A regular meeting of Kennebec Pomona Grange was held with Chelsea Grange Aug. 11, Worthy Master, A. T. Clifford, presiding. After the opening exercises, the fifth degree was conferred upon seven members. Brother and Sister G. F. Bowman of Sidney were appointed a committee to receive entries for the premium fruit exhibit, to be held with Sidney Grange in October. The lecturer was instructed to secure the services of Bro. Z. A. Gilbert to speak and judge the fruit at said meeting. A recess was then declared for dinner.

The first paper for the afternoon was read by Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Hunt of Readfield, subject, "Recreation for the farmer's wife and children; what to consider of and how obtained." Mrs. Margaret N. Baker of Cooper's Mills followed. The second question, "What products can be sold from the farm with the least loss of fertility, and at the same time be profitable to the producer?" was opened by Bro. Barton of Windsor, who claimed that no plant product, reckoning cost of production and value of fertilizer that will keep up fertility of soil, can be raised and sold at a profit. On high ground, sheep raising may be successful, but in a much hole, let them alone. There has been a decrease in the profits of dairying, but not so much as in other lines, and this with stock husbandry seems to promise best. G. L. Weeks of Riverside said that dairying and raising choice dairy cows and sweet corn answered the question. He would start with thoroughbred and leave the scrubs. He spoke of the success attending raising calves on warm milk as it comes from the separator as equal to raising them on the cow.

Prof. W. J. Thompson of South China spoke of the prosperity of the farmers as a class. Even the small farmers do well and attend the grange meetings. The man who has raised good steers for the past few years, if he has them on hand now, can sell at a fair price. Heifer or calf? It pays to raise these, if when we want them we have to go without for lack of money to buy. Does a larger per cent of farmers fail in others? Do you know that only 15 per cent. succeed in the business world, and do you know that it takes ten times the amount of vessel property to make a living that it does of farm property? Farmers should not be discouraged. They are too apt to judge results by the present condition of things, and not to look ahead. This was illustrated to the writer by the present bountiful hay crop. "It is very cheap now, and considered of little value, and much will probably be wasted. Several years ago the same hay was sold for \$1.00 per ton, and other State owned a farm near here, and on a visit, found his help were not feeding the hay economically; large quantities were thrown to the sheep and left for them to pick over and trample under foot. A stern reproof to the help from the owner brought the reply that there was no market for it, as it was so plenty. The time will come," said the owner, "when there will be a demand for it, and at his command, the orts made by the sheep were carefully gathered and stored, and the balance of the hay was fed economically, and the result was that soon after the gentleman's hay, orts and all, were sold at a good price."

W. G. Hutton of Readfield said he did not believe in depression in farming. The future is brighter than the past. Farmers are organizing to help themselves. Business is finding its level.

A. T. Clifford: "I have no sympathy with the idea of depression in farming. Men can succeed now as in the past. It is the man and not the business that is to blame. Next meeting with Clinton Grange, Sept. 8.

C. A. Mack, Sec.

sent to the bereaved family, also the Maine Farmer publication.
Mrs. M. F. Blackwell, Committee.
Mrs. C. Abelle Allen, on.
Mrs. W. C. Blackwell, Resolutions.

Whereas, Death having removed from our midst, Brother James L. Martin, a former master, and long a member of this Grange, and always an earnest and faithful worker for the perpetuation of Grange principles, and
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.
A. P. Wago, Committee.
S. M. Austin, on.
S. M. Austin, Resolutions.

Whereas, Death has again entered within the gates of Enterprise Grange, No. 174, Orono, Me., and removed from our circle, Sister Robina Davis.
Resolved, That this last opportunity for paying the tribute we owe to the memory of our departed sister shall not be allowed to pass unimpaired.
Whereas, We tender our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and his family, in this hour of affliction, and assure them that we are mourning with them.
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased brother.
E. M. Fowler, Committee.
E. H. Donaghy, on.
E. H. Donaghy, Resolutions.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, our young and gentle sister, W. W. Hall & Son, and
Resolved, That we the members of Danville Junction Grange, mourn the loss of our sister and ready co-worker, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the parents, brothers and sisters of our deceased sister, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of the Grange, and forwarded to the parents of the beloved sister.
E. M. Fowler, Committee.
E. H. Donaghy, on.
E. H. Donaghy, Resolutions.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.
Western cattle of the better class cost 1/2 higher, 5/4 @ 60c, live weight, and common grades 1/2 lower, 2 1/2 @ 45c. Demand not especially active.

Movement in sheep not extra good. Supply of Western lambs light, could be bought only at an advance of 1/4 @ 1/2c. 4 25; straight, 4 1/2 @ 40c; 75; patents, 4 00 @ 25; winter wheat, clear, 35 @ 40c; straight, 35 @ 40c; 25; patents, 4 1/2 @ 40c.

The hog market is unchanged in values. Demand holds good, and good supplies of Western arrive at 4 @ 4 1/2c, live weight. Country hogs at 5 1/2c, dressed weight.

Several lots of calves were shipped to New York that usually are landed here. Dealers happened to hit a good New York market. The short supply here has improved rates and demand. Range 3 @ 5 1/2c.

Plenty of milk cows on sale with fair sale for really good cows. Common grades slow of sale. We quote common cows at 20 @ 38. Extra cows, 40 @ 48. Five tons of live milk cows, 40 @ 48. Choice milkers, 50 @ 60.

No life to the trade and supply light. Always dull in August. Good horses are not plenty. General sales at 40 @ 150. Some sales at 175 @ 200.

Five tons of live country, largely from Maine by Eastern steamers. Sales at 8 @ 10c for mixed lots.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

H. M. Lowe sold 50 calves, 110 lbs., at 5 1/2c; 8 cows, 200 @ 50. W. W. Hall & Son sold 30 calves, 120 lbs., at 5 1/2c. Thompson & Hanson sold 8 selected milk cows, 45 @ each; 8 cows, 30 @ 40; 2 of 320 lbs., at 48.85; 2 of 300 lbs., at 48.85; 2 of 290 lbs., at 48.85; 2 of 300 lbs., at 48.85. Blaisdell & Richardson sold 70 lambs, of 65 lbs., at 6c; 14 sheep, at 4c; sold 200 lambs, 67 lbs., at 6 1/2c.

MARKET REPORTS.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

LIVE STOCK YARDS, August 18, 1898.

Maine Drivers.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
At Brighton.				
Libby Bros.	38	66		
J. M. Philbrook.	19	20		
W. W. Hall & Son.	19	30		
Thompson & Hanson.	20	40		
Bro. and Sisters.	17	12		
F. L. Howe.	17	12		
W. W. Hall & Son.	17	12		
H. M. Lowe.	17	12		
M. D. Holt.	17	12		
M. W. Weston.	17	12		
F. A. Berry.	17	12		
New Hampshire.				
At Brighton.				
A. T. Foster.	13	180	39	
C. E. Eastman.	15	11	13	
Watertown.				
Jones & others.	70	20	150	100
Brook & Wood.	3	54	13	25
W. F. Wallace.	3	54	13	25

THE ASSOCIATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,214; sheep, 6,799; hogs, 22,797; veals, 1,100; horses, 532.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.
Cattle, 227; sheep, 337; hogs, 0; veals, 172; horses, 82.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.
The week's shipments from Boston amounted to 2,751 cattle, 63 horses. By latest advices from Liverpool, we find the market for cattle dull, and demand very light. The receipts not heavy and values at Liverpool 10 1/2 @ 11c; at London, 10 1/2 @ 11c, sinking the offal.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, August 18, 1898.

Flour.

A steady flour market is noted, with a quiet trade. The chamber of commerce quotations for all old wheat flours are as follows: Spring wheat, clear, 35 @ 40c; 4 25; straight, 4 1/2 @ 40c; 75; patents, 4 00 @ 25; winter wheat, clear, 35 @ 40c; straight, 35 @ 40c; 25; patents, 4 1/2 @ 40c.

Corn and Oats.
Corn is quiet and little changed: To arrive, No. 2 yellow, 41 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 41c; track steamer yellow, 41 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 41 1/2c.

Oats are very little changed, with trade quiet: No. 2 clipped, 34 1/2c; No. 3, 34c; rejected, 33 1/2c; no grade, 33c; heavy, fancy, 30 1/2 @ 31c.

Hay, Straw and Bran.
Hay is quiet and unchanged: Straw quiet, milled steady; hay, 30 @ 35; fancy, 35 @ 40; jobbing, 16 @ 17c; rye straw, 12 @ 13c; sack spring bran, 13 @ 15c; 13 75; sack winter, 14 @ 15c.

Pork.

The pork market is steady and unchanged, except on ribs and pressed ham: Barrel pork, 13 @ 13 1/2c; light backs, 12 @ 12 1/2c; lean ends, 14 @ 15c; fresh ribs, 8 @ 8 1/2c; hams, 9 @ 9 1/2c; lard, 6 1/2c; tallow, 7 1/2c; pressed ham, 11c.

Beef.
Beef was in better request, with a firmer market noted, though quotations are not raised. More beef is selling at the upper range: Steers, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c; hind quarters, 10 @ 10 1/2c; forequarters, 9 1/2 @ 10c; rumps and loins, 12 @ 12 1/2c.

Mutton and Lamb.
Lambs were not quite as firm yesterday, with mutton steady and veals easy: Spring lambs, 9 @ 12c; Brighton and fancy, 10 @ 12 1/2c; muttons, 6 @ 8 1/2c; Brighton and fancy muttons, 7 @ 8c; veals, 5 @ 6c; fancy and Brighton, 7 @ 8 1/2c.

Poultry.

Poultry is in rather quiet market: Iced turkeys, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c; chickens, 12 @ 15c.

Butter.
A little easier tone is noted in the butter market, though no notable changes are noted: Best creamery, small lots and pails, 20 @ 20 1/2c; northern creamery, round lots, 18 @ 19c; western, 18 @ 19c; eastern, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2c; nearby and fancy, 19 @ 22c; jobbing prices, 16 @ 20c.

Eggs.
Eggs are quiet and perhaps a shade easier on fresh arrivals, which are not helped at all by the weather. Refrigerator, 13 @ 14c; Western fresh, 13 @ 14c; Michigan and Indiana, 14 @ 14 1/2c; eastern, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2c; nearby and fancy, 19 @ 22c; jobbing prices, 16 @ 20c.

Apples.

Apples are rather more steady: Gravenstein, 11 @ 12 1/2c; Atrachans, 11 @ 12c; Williams, 11 @ 12c; 25; Rivers, 11 @ 12c; Common lots, 11 @ 12c. By the bushel apples are selling all the way from 50c to 75c.

Potatoes.
Potatoes are quiet and easier. Long Islands and natives are quoted at 11 @ 15c; 1 1/2 per bushel; eastern, 11 @ 12c.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.
(Corrected Aug. 17, for the Maine Farmer by E. F. Farwell & Co.)
Wool market more active, higher. Flour unchanged. Grain steady. Good hay abundant, sales slow.

STRAW—PROCESSED, 85 @ 10c; loose, 75 @ 80c.

SHORTS—55c per hundred. 17 @ 00, ton lots; Mixed Feed, 90c.

WOOL—20c per lb.; spring lamb skins, 35c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, 11 @ 12 @ 22c ton lots.
CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, 18 @ 19c; bag lots, 18 @ 19c.
HAY—Loose 20 @ 25; Buffalo, ton lots, 17 @ 18c; bag lots, 17 @ 18c.
FLOUR—Full Winter patents, 35 @ 35 1/2c; straight, 35 @ 35 1/2c; roller process, straight, 35 @ 35 1/2c; low grade, 34 @ 35c.
SUGAR—45 @ 50 per hundred.
HAY—Loose 20 @ 25; pressed 20 @ 22c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7 1/2c; ox hides, 7 1/2c; bulls and stags, 6 1/2c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime 11 @ 10 per cask; cement 11 @ 35.
HAIR—Wool—Dry, 35 @ 50c; green, 35 @ 40c.
GRAIN—Corn, 45c; meal, bag lots, 8c.
OATS—75c, bag lots.
BAILEY—55c. Rye, 1 @ 00. Seed barley, 75c.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

(Corrected Aug. 17, for the Maine Farmer by E. F. Farwell & Co.)

Native fowl and chickens coming in freely. Veal plenty. Eggs steady. Lard and pork steady. No native pork offered. Beans in demand, higher. Spring lambs abundant. New domestic cheese in the market. Green peas and produce plenty.
BEANS—Western Pea beans, 11 @ 40; Yellow Eye, 11 @ 40.
BUTTER—Ball butter 14 @ 18c. Creamery, 20c.
CHEESE—Factory, 10c; domestic, 9 @ 10c.
EGGS—Fresh, 15c per dozen.
LARD—Tierce, 70c; in pails, 8 1/2c.
PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt pork, 7c; beef per side, 5 @ 7 1/2c; ham, smoked, 8 1/2c; fowl, 10 @ 12c; veal, 7 @ 8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 7 @ 8c; Spring lambs, 10 @ 12c; Spring chickens, 18c.
POTATOES—New, 50c per bush.
NEW CABBAGES—1c per lb.
TURNIPS—60c per bush.
NEW BEETS—50c per bush.
GREEN PEAS—50c @ 75c per bush.
BLACKBERRIES—1c per bush.
GREEN CORN—Doe, ears, 10c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1898.

APPLES—Eating apples, 42 @ 48c; 00 per bush. Evaporated, 10 @ 11 1/2c per lb.
BUTTER—18c for choice family; creamery, 20 @ 21c.
BEANS—Maine pea, 11 @ 11 1/2c; Yellow Eye, 11 @ 12c; 25; 10 @ 11 1/2c; 10 @ 11 1/2c.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 8 1/2 @ 9c; N. Y. Factory, 8 1/2 @ 9c; Sage, 10 @ 10 1/2c.
FLOUR—Low grades, 30 @ 35c; 500 Spring, 35 @ 35 1/2c; Roller Michigan, 44 @ 50c; St. Louis Winter Patents, 44 @ 50c; 44 @ 50c.
FISH—Cod, Shore, 11 @ 12 1/2c; Scaled herring per box, 9 @ 10c; Mackerel, shore, 22 @ 26c 00.
GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 44 @ 45c; oats, 35c; cotton seed, car lots, 22 @ 23c; cotton seed, bag lots, 23 @ 25c; soiled bran, car lots, 15 @ 16c; sacked bran, bag lots, 16 @ 17c; middlings, car lots, 18 @ 19c; middlings, bag lots, 17 @ 18c.
LARD—Per tierce, 6 1/2c per lb.; pail, 7 @ 7 1/2c.
POTATOES—Potatoes, new, 55 @ 60c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Fowl, 14 @ 16c; chickens, 11 @ 15c; turkeys, 14 @ 15c; eggs, nearby, 16c; extra beef, 12 @ 25; pork backs, 13 @ 10c, clear, 13 @ 10c; hams, 9 @ 9 1/2c.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache.

Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

Vol. LXVI.

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The Whitman Universal Baler, advertised in these columns, will be in operation at the State Fair, and its merits may well be looked into by our farmers.

Have you written Mr. Libby, whose advertisement appears in another column, about his sheep? There's a great opportunity there to get good animals at a reasonable price.

Mr. Geo. Stevens, Peterboro, Can., the hard-wood ashes dealer, is sending out a 32-page pamphlet containing much valuable information in addition to facts regarding ashes.

The articles now running in the Farmer by Mr. C. S. Pope, Manchester, ex-president of the State Pomological Society, should be read and preserved by every gardener and small-fruit grower. The columns of the Farmer are of unusual value and interest, these days, and should be kept for future reference.

A Michigan dairyman writes that by judicious breeding and feeding and careful selection by the test, keeping only the best cows and caring for them properly, he has, in three years, raised the test of his herd from less than four per cent. to over five per cent., and reduced the cost of butter three cents a pound.

The potato fields of Aroostook county, some two weeks ago, presented a very green and luxuriant condition. In some sections since then the rust has appeared. It is, however, the early rust only, and does not indicate rust in the potatoes, but, without doubt, shorten the growth and lessen the size of the crop. That the yield, however, will be very large, seems almost certain.

Drouth in Australia has carried off enormous numbers of sheep; the loss being estimated at 60,000,000. That this must materially affect the mutton and wool market of the world cannot be doubted. Britain must look to this country and to Argentina for her supply of mutton, and the latter country is not much better off than Australia just at present. There are brighter days in store for the American sheep.

The hay crop in the Aroostook county, like other parts of the State, is very abundant, and how much the farmers need cattle and sheep to consume the crop and greatly enlarge the amount of home-made dressing, and consequently lessen the bill for commercial fertilizers. Notwithstanding the great need of Aroostook, large numbers of cows, steers, calves and lambs are being shipped from the county every week.

The fact that the success of one industry is sure to affect others, was never more plainly shown than at the present time. As soon as the prospect of raising beef at a fair profit is generally understood, we notice a marked decrease in the supply of butter, and consequently have every reason to hope that the products of the dairy will bring a more satisfactory price. Thousands of farmers all over the country are raising the calf and making less butter.

The effect of spraying potatoes with the Bordeaux Mixture is being investigated pretty extensively in the Aroostook county this season, and it is expected to show that the spraying not only increases the crop, but by preventing the premature death of the plant by rust will also largely improve the quality, not only for the table, but for the starch factory as well. We shall be glad to report the results in the Farmer when they are known.

Visitors at Rigby and Lewiston, interested in good beef stock, will do well to take a long look at the Red Polled cattle to be exhibited there from Herrick Farm, Orono. Their owner, Mr. R. Z. Herrick, of Chicago, has repeatedly been urged to move his herd to his ranch in Texas, but having firm faith in the value of this breed for the farmers of Maine, he has yielded to the advice of friends, and they will remain at Orono. The young bulls of this and other New England States, best making is to claim attention, and the Red Polled merit careful attention by those whose fancy leads towards the symmetrical quarters of the rapid-growing steer. Take a good look at this stock when at the fair.